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World Bank Presses Reagan To Abandon Limit on Loans

By Hobart Rowen
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A.W. Clausen, the World Bank president, pressed President Ronald Reagan on Friday to abandon the rigid position that the United States will seek no more than \$750 million a year for the International Development Association, the World Bank's concessional loan agency.



A.W. Clausen

The U.S. is likely to be asked to take part in a \$7-billion bridging loan to the IMF. Page 13.

Reagan said at the annual meeting of the bank and International Monetary Fund here this week that the United States would ask Congress for no more than that sum in 1984 because the U.S. legislature had shown little interest in making large commitments for the bank.

Mr. Clausen said at a news conference after the opening session, in which he expressed a strong commitment to both institutions. Noting that Mr. Reagan had described the IMF as "the linchpin of the system," Mr. de Larosiere called for action — mainly, passage of the \$8.4-billion IMF appropriation held up in Congress.

The task now is to translate this determination into the actions needed to increase the financial resources available to the fund," Mr. de Larosiere said.

Both Mr. Clausen and the IMF

Despite the economic recovery that seems to be under way in industrial nations, the global debt problem "has not yet been resolved," Mr. de Larosiere said. He called on Third World borrowing countries to continue efforts to control inflation and reiterated the need for commercial banks to resume lending.

On the broad economic outlook, Mr. de Larosiere said that, despite the optimistic assessment by many countries, "there is some uneasiness about the sustainability of the present expansion. Governors are concerned by high interest rates, the uncertain prospect for business investment, continuing deficits, and currency instability."

During the meeting, it was revealed that the IMF — which has suspended new major loans because it is running out of resources — needs to borrow not just \$6 billion as a "bridging loan" to cover excess commitments already made, but an additional \$7 billion to cover the two-year period 1983-84. This \$13-billion total may be expanded further to cover the total needed from 1983 to 1985.

Mr. de Larosiere said that "we will have to resort to some form of additional borrowing in 1984. Next year will not necessarily be similar to this year," he said. "It depends on those who get to borrow, and on the total amount that's needed," he said.

Officials said the IMF would look to the United States, which has not agreed to participate in this year's bridging loan, to participate in next year's package, although it is recognized that the administration will have considerable difficulty selling this to Congress.

On the IDA, Mr. Clausen said that the donor nations had to reach a compromise between the American position, which would limit IDA to a \$9-billion three-year program beginning in 1984, and the bank's own proposal for a \$16-billion program.

Asked if he would settle for a compromise of \$12 billion to \$13 billion, as proposed by several European nations, Mr. Clausen said: "Yes, there is no way we are going to reach a compromise at \$9 billion or at \$14 billion, so there's got to be a compromise somewhere in between... but I'll be disappointed if we don't reach the \$16-billion total."

Mr. Clausen expressed his gratitude for the support by many nations for an \$8-billion selective capital increase for the World Bank itself. The increase would permit a realignment of voting rights, and only a modest increase — of perhaps \$1 billion — in the bank's lending program over the next two fiscal years.



Police Quell New Protest in Manila

Ricardo Ramos, a free-lance writer, was among those arrested by plainclothes police on Friday during another protest in Manila's financial district against the Marcos government. Page 2.

U.S. Is Reported To Push Role for Syria in Lebanon

By Herbert H. Denton
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Reagan administration has pushed Lebanon's Christian leaders to grant Syria a major role in Lebanon's domestic politics as a way of ending the fighting in Lebanon and of opening a new dialogue between Damascus and Washington on improving relations, according to a senior U.S. official.

Interviews with Lebanese and U.S. officials here indicate that there has been a clear shift in U.S. policy in the Middle East, which had previously sought to isolate Syria.

Since President Ronald Reagan's new special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, took charge two months ago, the United States has sought a political accommodation with Syria as the first step in reducing Soviet influence in the Middle East, according to the accounts provided here.

On Thursday, Christian leaders reacted angrily to reports here that Syria and the United States had secretly reached an agreement allowing the Syrians a major role in Lebanon.

The implications of the shift now reported by U.S. officials, which is said to have produced deep divisions within the Reagan administration, suggest that the United States has subordinated helping President Amin Gemayel maintain Lebanon's traditional balances between Christians and Muslims to these goals:

- Avoiding the outbreak of a new Arab-Israeli war that could be started by clashes between Syria and Israel in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.
- Keeping Soviet influence over Syria to a minimum.
- Finding a way to phase out the presence of the U.S. Marine peacekeeping troops in Lebanon.

Although senior U.S. officials here still pledge allegiance to the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from this country, all indications here are that they are quite willing to let that agreement die if it becomes necessary.

"It's just as well that it remains frozen for some time," a U.S. official here said of the accord.

U.S. officials acknowledge that Mr. McFarlane's effort has been a "carrot and stick" approach, combining a new willingness to accommodate Syria's insistence that it gain influence over the affairs of Lebanon with salves from U.S. warships against positions held by Syria's leftist allies.

They have come to realize that the terms of the latest agreement for a halt in the fighting here — Lebanon's 1979 cease-fire agreement in eight years of warfare — permits, with the assent of U.S. and Saudi emissaries, some kind of a role for Syria in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

A cease-fire negotiated with the participation of Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United States went into effect Monday, ending three weeks of fighting between Syrian-backed Druze forces and the Lebanese Army. Members of the multinational peacekeeping force had also come under fire.

■ Syria Resists UN Force
 Secretary of State George P. Shultz failed Friday to convince the Syrian foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, to agree to a UN cease-fire force in Lebanon, according to a senior U.S. official quoted by United Press International at the United Nations.

"The Syrians have been very difficult for us to get along with," the U.S. official said. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Khaddam met at the UN headquarters two days after the Syrian made a harsh public attack in the General Assembly on the U.S. role in Lebanon and the Middle East.

German Socialists' Split On Missile Issue Grows

By Henry Tanner
 International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The leaders of West Germany's Social Democrats, who are still deeply split on the project of deployment of new American nuclear missiles, are rapidly losing control of their party's rank and file over the issue.

Regional party assemblies in four federal states and West Berlin have come out with flat or conditional rejections of the NATO decision to deploy the weapons at the end of this year if U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva fail. The party assembly of a fifth state, the Saarland, has been on record with an unconditional "no" for more than a year and is due to reaffirm this position shortly. The other states are Schleswig-Holstein, Baden-Württemberg, Hamburg and Bremen.

Other state assemblies are likely to follow suit.

In all six cases so far the local decisions were inspired and insisted upon by middle-ranking party politicians over the objections of party leaders in Bonn. In some cases, Socialist members of the national parliament who had taken moderate positions in the capital reversed their stand in the local assemblies and under grassroots pressure came out for militant rejection of nuclear rearmament.

There have been press reports that in some assemblies, notably Hamburg, a strong emotional link was created for the first time between opposition to the missiles and the sharpening national conflict over unemployment in the shipyards and other heavy industries.

In the past it had been said that workers and union members were much less worried about the nuclear issue than students and other young people. This may now be changing, as leading union members were in the forefront of the nuclear opposition in some of the assemblies.

The nuclear talking case was the action of the local party in Hamburg, home of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who had been one of the authors and chief advocates of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's "dual track" decision, which called for negotiations

with the Russians but also set 1983 as the deadline for deployment of the new missiles if negotiations failed.

Mr. Schmidt has kept defending his policy in heated debates at the top party gatherings in Bonn but is reported to have become increasingly isolated. In Hamburg, the resolution in favor of immediate outright rejection of deployment was submitted to the party by delegates from the district of Bergedorf, Mr. Schmidt's own electoral constituency.

The local decisions are not binding on the central party leadership but will seriously restrict its freedom of decision once an appraisal of the results of the Geneva talks becomes possible.

In Berlin, it took four hours of debate and a personal appeal from Hans-Jochen Vogel, the party's unsuccessful candidate for chancellor in the March election, to get the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan's Backers on Foreign Policy Outnumbered by Critics, Poll Shows

By David Shribman
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time since President Ronald Reagan took office, significantly more Americans disapprove of his conduct of foreign policy than approve of it, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

The survey indicated that 47 percent of Americans disapprove of Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy, whereas 38 percent approve. In contrast, a survey in June showed 36 percent disapproved of his conduct of foreign policy, and the figure in a poll earlier this month was 40 percent.

There have been slight margins of disapproval in earlier Times-CBS News polls, but the latest one showed for the first time that the rate of disapproval exceeded approval by more than the poll's potential sampling error of 3 percent.

Respondents' overall approval rating for the way Mr. Reagan is handling his job as president remained steady at 46 percent, with 41 percent indicating disapproval. The poll, conducted Sept. 24-28, was based on telephone interviews with 1,587 adults around the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Results were weighted to take account of household size and to adjust for variations in the sample relating to region, race, sex, age and education.

More than three weeks after a Korean Air Lines passenger jet was shot down by Soviet missiles, respondents still cited that as the most important foreign-policy question facing the United States. Lebanon was second and Central America third.

By more than 2 to 1, respondents said that the outcome of the struggle in Lebanon is important to U.S. defense interests. But the poll found fear of deepening U.S. military involvement in the region and an overwhelming belief that the cease-fire that took effect on Monday would not end the hostilities.

There was, however, endorsement of the president's response to the jetliner incident. Compared to a poll earlier this month, the percentage of those who believed Mr. Reagan's actions were "about right" increased from 34 to 41, while the percentage of those believing he was "not tough enough" dropped from 36 to 46.

Sixty-three percent of the sample identified Lebanon as the place in the Middle East where U.S. forces are involved in a military conflict. That far exceeded the 38 percent in a November 1979 poll who could identify the countries involved in the talks on limiting strategic weapons and the 25 percent in a poll last June who identified which side the United States backed in El Salvador.

The majority of respondents in the latest poll did not approve of supporting the Lebanese government in its armed struggle against its opponents. By nearly 3 to 1, they believed that the United States should withdraw from Lebanon rather than increase its contingent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Salvadoran Says Talks Are Near Breakdown

By Lydia Chavez
 New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Talks here between representatives of the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels have reached a crisis stage and will not continue unless the left changes its position, according to the head of the government peace commission, Francisco Quinonez.

He made his comments after a three-and-a-half-hour meeting of the two sides here Thursday.

At the meeting, the leftists rejected the government's proposal that they participate in elections tentatively scheduled for early next year. Instead, they made three counterproposals, including one to continue negotiations with the object of forming a new government.

They also called for a national debate on the Salvadoran situation and asked that the next meeting be held in El Salvador.

The meeting, which was the second between rebel and government representatives, was "a total disappointment," Mr. Quinonez said. "I would call it a joke," he said. "It seems to be a total rejection of the proposal, but we are leaving the door open."

The first meeting was held in late August. Mr. Quinonez said the government would agree to further meetings only if the left showed some willingness to enter into the democratic process, meaning the elections. The leftists have said repeatedly that they will not take part in the elections.

The four leftist leaders present represented the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella organization for the five guerrilla groups operating in El Salvador, and its political arm, the Democratic Revolutionary Front. Dagoberto Gutiérrez of the Farabundo Martí group said that while the leftists were not ready to negotiate about the elections, they would enter a national debate that should include all the interests in El Salvador.

INSIDE



BROADWAY REUNION — When "A Chorus Line" reached its 3,389th performance to become the longest-running show in Broadway history, 332 of the dancers who had taken part in the record run joined in the finale and curtain calls at the Shubert Theater. In front is Michael Bennett, the producer, director and co-choreographer. Page 5.

■ Vitzhak Shamir and the Labor Party have failed to form a coalition in Israel. Page 2.

■ Nuclear waste from U.S. power plants is being shipped across the country despite concerns about safety. Page 3.

■ A Pentagon official once fired by President Nixon says the Pentagon is still paying exorbitantly high prices. Page 3.

■ Chile's exiles are returning home to a country in the process of reshaping itself. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. leading economic indicators fell 0.1 percent in August, the Commerce Department said. Page 13.

■ The M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose by \$2.3 billion in the latest week. Page 13.

FASHION

■ New fashions, shopping: Hebe Dorsey previews the Milan spring collections in a special section. Page 7.

Zia Facing Toughest Test of His 6-Year Rule as Protests, Resentment Grow in Pakistan

By William J. Baron
 Los Angeles Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, starting his seventh year as Pakistan's military ruler, is facing his toughest political test in a seven-week-old campaign of civil disobedience and violent demonstrations that has led to dozens of deaths and thousands of arrests.

The protests have centered on semi-federal Sind province around the port city of Karachi, a traditional bastion of opposition to most Pakistani governments since the country achieved independence from British rule in 1947.

In a clash Thursday in Sind, 17 protesters and one policeman were killed, the government said. Earlier, the government had said that 33 persons, including 10 policemen, had been killed in violent confrontations. Another 1,921 had been arrested since mid-August when General Zia announced a controversial plan for national elections by March 1985. Some unofficial estimates double those numbers.

Whatever the figures, there has been widespread resentment over General Zia's election formula and timetable — decided by his foes as an attempt to perpetuate his own rule in civilian clothes.

"He can only stay as an insecure ruler, maybe

for six months, one year or two years," said a Pakistani editor known for his middle-of-the-road views. He asked not to be identified.

General Zia last weekend dismissed the protests in Sind as "this little trouble." He added, "The destruction of police stations, the destruction of railroads, the disruption of communications — this is not politics, this is subversion."

Before a group of Arab and Japanese businessmen, General Zia said: "I want to assure you that your capital is well-protected." He was applauded by his audience, which included many Pakistani industrialists, when he boasted: "I am the best salesman for Pakistan — who else can there be?"

General Zia later modified his importance. Asked what assurance foreign investors had of the stability of his government, he responded: "It doesn't matter whether I am there or I am not there... In Pakistan, governments will come and go, but the policy of Pakistan for protection of foreign investment will continue."

The people of Sind have long resented what they see as Punjab domination of the army and civil service. Since Punjab provides about 80 percent of Pakistan's troops, the martial law regime sometimes resembles an occupation to Sindhi nationalists.

General Zia's embrace of Islamic fundamental-

ism does not find favor in Sind, where there is a more tolerant form of Islam. General Zia is also disliked by some Sindhis because he ordered the execution of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a native of Sind.

On a recent tour of Sind, General Zia's reception was insulting. Stray dogs were painted with his name and some men dropped their loose-fitting trousers in defiance. His motorcade was stoned.

"He is no longer seen as the cool man in control," said Hameeda Khuroo, a Karachi woman. Another member of the Karachi establishment said: "There is a very broad consensus in the country that the army has stayed too long and that the 1973 constitution must be restored."

In his August announcement, General Zia proposed to modify the constitution, which he suspended when he seized power in 1977.

He proposed changes to provide for a stronger presidency. But he did not say whether political parties, now banned, could take part in the national elections he promised to hold by March 23, 1985.

General Zia's credibility suffered initially because he promised elections within 90 days of his 1977 takeover. He canceled that plan and projected elections for 1979, then canceled that as well.

One general who helped General Zia gain power six years ago now thinks the military should return to the barracks. Retired Lieutenant General Faiz Ali Chishti broke with his old comrades in arms, calling for elections next year with full participation by political parties.

Even in the Punjab, home for nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's people and most of the generals who make up General Zia's power base, there have been signs of opposition. In Lahore, 1,000 lawyers marched against military rule. In one incident, two soldiers were slain.

In General Zia's view, party-based elections might give power to Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, which he deeply distrusts. His aides say that this would bring chaos rather than democracy. General Zia could also be tried for treason under the 1973 constitution for displacing Mr. Bhutto, unless it is modified.

The unrest has led to criticism of the United States, which is widely viewed as propping up General Zia. In many demonstrations in Sind, an effigy of General Zia and the U.S. flag have been burned together. The U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Ronald I. Spiers, said the United States has granted aid to Pakistan and not to any one man or regime.

"We hope to see a return to democratic electoral

politics, but the pace and timing of this is something for the Pakistanis to decide," Mr. Spiers said.

■ Troops Deployed in Sind
 Troops and paramilitary forces were redeployed Friday in Sind province in preparation for the second phase of local council elections on Sunday. Reuters reported from Islamabad, Police searched houses for guns around Chando, where a soldier was killed in an ambush. Police sources said troops shot to death 17 persons there Thursday.

Ten more people died Friday from injuries received Thursday in an exchange of fire between armed mobs and troops in Nawabshah district. The Associated Press said.

■ Weinberger Visits Pakistan
 Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Friday night in Pakistan and called Pakistan's civil disturbances an "internal matter," The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Weinberger said Pakistan occupied a "critical strategic position" against the Soviet Union, which intervened in neighboring Afghanistan in 1979.

Pakistan was the strongest remaining U.S. ally in the region, he said. "They have a strong military, and we're trying to strengthen it all the more."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Andrés Zaldivar, one of the opposition leaders who have returned to Chile from exile, being welcomed in Santiago.

Returning Exiles Internationalize Chile

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — When General Augusto Pinochet rose to power here a decade ago, Gonzalo (Payo) Gironza was a leftist folk singer. Rose Marie Graepo was a radio journalist. Ariel Dorfman was a respected writer. And Andrés Zaldivar was a leading politician.

All of them were prominent members of the intellectual and political elite of this country. And although they had little in common, all were destined to spend the better part of a decade abroad. They were among Chile's tens of thousands of political exiles, severed from contact or influence in a society that General Pinochet hoped to transform.

Now all four are back in Santiago. They have come from East Germany, Mexico, the United States and Spain. Mr. Zaldivar has brought new ideology, Mr. Dorfman new books, Miss Graepo new reporting theory and Mr. Gironza "a crateful of new songs."

In the tumult of Chile's political crisis, the thousands of political exiles have often gone unnoticed. Currently, they are participating in a social reshaping that could be

unique in the history of the country.

With the end of an unprecedented era of mass exile apparently approaching, Chile is experiencing a rediscovery. Since 1973, at least 10,000 people in virtually every social, political and cultural sector have been forcibly transplanted to more than 50 countries. Some estimates of the number of exiles, including those who were not formally expelled, range up to 200,000 in a country of 11.5 million.

Now, as that elite slowly filters back, a new overlay of leadership colored by a decade of personal privation and international experience is mixing into professions and political parties long circumscribed by military tutelage.

"Pinochet committed an extraordinary error when he expelled us rather than killing us," said Mr. Dorfman, 41, who has lived the past three years in Bethesda, Maryland. "For the first time, the civilian society of this country has been internationalized. There is an incredible process of cross-fertilization going on."

As Chile struggles over its political future, those coming back appear to be having an influence. Returning politicians have reinforced

an opposition alliance calling for General Pinochet's resignation, and artists and writers have begun to test and sometimes stretch the limits of free expression.

The potential effect of the exiles' return has created a problem for the general's struggling government. As part of a conciliatory policy meant to defuse a mass protest movement, authorities have authorized the entry of nearly 2,500 exiles since June and have pledged to consider allowing the rest to return, excluding only a short list of political terrorists.

And yet, the promised action has been paralyzed in recent weeks as governmental factions debate the effects of allowing so many potential opponents to return, according to well-informed sources.

A case in point is Mr. Zaldivar, 46, who has faced a common political difficulty in re-entering the country. A lawyer, he emerged in the 1970s as a leader of the Christian Democratic Party and is now president of the international Christian Democratic Federation.

For weeks, government officials have quietly predicted that Mr. Zaldivar, often associated with the party's right wing, would drive the Christian Democrats. Until now, however, Mr. Zaldivar has shown little sign of living up to the predictions.

It is not only in politics, however, that returning exiles have had to come to terms with new movements built while they were abroad. A new generation of Chilean musicians, artists and actors has emerged under military rule while hundreds of former students have pursued separate, and sometimes very different, careers abroad.

In journalism, said Miss Graepo, "the problem now is not the closing of the gap between exiles and those here, but freedom of expression. Until there is more liberty here, those coming back cannot even apply their new experience."

For Mr. Dorfman, the danger of the influx of exiles is that many activists may not find a place, and with the bitterness of the past, will only increase Chile's polarization.

15 Get Internal Exile

The government sent 15 persons into internal exile for three months Thursday night, Reuters reported from Santiago. Government Secretary Alfonso Marquez de la Plata said the 15 were responsible for acts of violence during recent protests.

WORLD BRIEFS

Beirut Cease-Fire Measures Expanded

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A security committee representing the army and three militias announced new measures Friday to stabilize Lebanon's cease-fire.

The security committee said its members had agreed to exchange detainees, remove barricades and open more roads around Beirut International Airport. It said they had agreed that fortification activities should stop and had discussed ways to ensure that the fragile cease-fire, which took effect Monday, would hold.

A committee statement on state-run Beirut radio said all sides would start handing over their captives immediately. The rightist Christian militia known as the Lebanese Forces was holding hundreds of Druze villagers north of Beirut, while the Druze militias had trapped more than 30,000 Christians in the mountain town of Dahr al-Qamar.

Moscow Flights Returning to Normal

MOSCOW (NYT) — Airline connections between the Soviet Union and the West began to return to normal Friday as Western governments, trade unions and pilots' associations ended a patchwork of boycotts imposed after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner Sept. 1.

The number of Western travelers arriving by air began to build up again after a two-week period in which business and tourist traffic dropped sharply.

Some elements of the boycott remained in effect, principally the pilots' action that caused British Airways and Finnair to announce a 60-day suspension of flights that, if sustained, would expire in November. But these seem likely to be cut short as a result of action Friday by the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, which recommended after a meeting in Montreal that pilots end their boycotts.

Hopes Said to Dim in KAL Jet Search

TOKYO (UPI) — American teams searching the Sea of Japan for the wreckage of the South Korean airliner downed Sept. 1 have conceded that the plane's flight recorder, with its signal batteries nearly drained, may not be found, Japanese officials said Friday.

Two officials of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, returning after a three-day observation stint on one of the U.S. search vessels, said the Americans were no longer optimistic they could recover the recorder.

Six U.S. and 24 Soviet ships sighted in the area around Sakhalin Island are searching for the flight data and cockpit voice recordings, which could shed light on why the jet strayed into Soviet airspace. Signal batteries for the recording device generally last 30 days.

Ankara Releases Demirel, 15 Others

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's ruling generals on Friday ordered the release of former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel and 15 other politicians who were sent into internal exile at Canakkale, on the Dardanelles coast, three months ago.

They are still forbidden to engage in any political activity for the next 10 years, according to a decree broadcast over the state radio. The group included six other members of Mr. Demirel's dissolved Justice Party, seven members of the leftist Republican People's Party of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and two leaders of the Great Turkey Party.

The release order came hours after the parliamentary assembly of the European Council adopted a resolution threatening Turkey with expulsion from the 21-nation body by January unless the regime changed its human rights practices.

Thatcher Says Moscow Lacks Morality

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left for Britain on Friday after meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. On Thursday in Washington, she denounced the leaders of the Soviet Union, saying they were "not constrained by our ethics."

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at the British Embassy, called on the West to deal with Soviet leaders with a clear recognition of what she said was their lack of morality. "We are confronted by a power of great military strength, which has consistently used force against its neighbors, which wields the threat of force as a weapon of policy and which is bent on subverting and destroying the confidence and stability of the Western world," she said.

She added: "Some may recoil at the thought of negotiating with men whose theories and actions have been responsible for so much suffering. Yet the character of modern weapons, not only nuclear but conventional, obliges us to do so. So we must persist in our efforts, but resolve to do nothing that would hand an advantage to the other side."

U.S. Would Limit Chemical Exposure

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has called for a drastic lowering of the level at which workers may be exposed to ethylene dibromide, a chemical widely used in refining gasoline and as a fumigant for citrus and tropical fruit. The agency proposed Thursday a reduction from the current allowable level of 20 parts per million to 0.1 parts per million averaged over an eight-hour day, and asserted that the standards would substantially reduce the "excess risk" of cancer among the estimated 56,000 workers who are exposed to the chemical. Ethylene dibromide has been linked to cancer and reproductive damage.

On Friday, the Environmental Protection Agency imposed an emergency ban on the use of the chemical as a soil fumigant for crops. The agency cited evidence that the chemical "is contaminating ground water supplies in a number of states."

Cuba Seizes Dissident Despite Pledge

PARIS (NYT) — Cuba has arrested Ricardo Bofill, the former vice rector of the University of Havana, after promising France that the anti-Castro dissident would be left alone and allowed to leave the country.

The arrest on Saturday of Mr. Bofill, who is not known to be related to the Spanish architect of the same name, has caused considerable irritation and some embarrassment to France's Socialist government, which has sought to maintain good relations with Cuba.

According to his wife, Mr. Bofill went to the French Embassy on April 29 because he had been threatened by telephone and his mail had been intercepted. Once he was there, she said, the embassy was surrounded by security policemen and her husband left the building after the French ambassador was given assurances about his freedom.

For the Record

A Solidarity activist, Jan Narocinski, who was spirited out of a hospital by fellow activists last year after being shot by police, came out of hiding and surrendered Friday in Warsaw. (UPI)

Gerd Heidemann, the reporter implicated in the Hitler diaries hoax, was sent back to prison Friday after a Hamburg court ruled he might flee West Germany. (AP)

President Karl Carstens of West Germany will fly to the United States Monday for a two-week visit to underscore German-U.S. friendship. (AP)

An oil spill in the Humber River estuary was under control Friday, officials in Hull, England, said. (AP)

The Mauritius cabinet has approved draft amendments to the constitution to make the island a republic within the Commonwealth. (Reuters)

President Patrick Hillery of Ireland, 60, has announced he will run for another seven-year term, ending speculation that he would not seek reelection. (Reuters)

Manila Police Break Up New Protest Against Marcos in Financial District

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police used tear gas and water hoses Friday to break up a large crowd gathered in the financial district, the locale of several recent demonstrations against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Fire trucks sprayed water on a crowd that had refused to disperse after a peaceful and generally quiet protest against Mr. Marcos.

Some in the crowds and in business offices lining the streets threw bottles and other objects, and the plainclothesmen retaliated by hurling canisters of tear gas.

Hours after the midafternoon encounter, police remained in the streets, with traffic blocked off and thousands of workers fearful of leaving their offices.

Makati, the commercial and financial heart of metropolitan Manila, has been the scene of anti-Marcos demonstrations on several occasions.

Friday's affair began as an almost furtive protest at the lunch hour when several hundred persons filed out of their buildings and

walked quietly along the avenue and into a large department store. Many wore yellow shirts, blouses and skirts to commemorate the 40th day after the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Yellow is the color adopted to keep alive his memory among the anti-Marcos following.

Most were clerks and office workers, but a few middle-level executives joined in. One of them, the general manager of a trading company, said the parade was a peaceful "leisurely stroll" to avoid giving the police a pretext for cracking down.

But as the afternoon wore on, the crowd grew larger and traffic was stalled, bringing police and fire trucks into action.

In another development, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando resigned as head of the commission investigating Mr. Aquino's assassination. He had asked to be removed when legal petitions challenging his independence were filed.

The commission, which was appointed shortly after the murder, has been stalled for more than two

weeks because of the legal challenges pending in the courts. Mr. Marcos appointed two new members to the commission Thursday. Both have seats in the national assembly. One is from Mr. Marcos's party and the other from an opposition party.

On Thursday night, the government closed down The Philippine Times, one of several street newspapers that have popped up since Mr. Aquino's murder. Authorities alleged it was printing seditious material.

Many Filipinos are boycotting the city's major newspapers, contending that they are biased in favor of the government's account of the murder.

Philip Cancels Trip

Prince Philip has canceled his trip to the Philippines, United Press International reported from London.

He was to have begun a four-day visit to the Philippines on Thursday to attend a meeting of the International Equestrian Federation, of which he is the president. The prince was to have been a dinner guest of the Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda.



Yitzhak Shamir

Labor, Likud Fail in Bid for Unified Rule

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The negotiations to form a "government of national unity" in Israel collapsed Friday, apparently clearing the way for the prime minister-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, to establish a government on the basis of the existing coalition.

The negotiations, which had never been given much chance of succeeding, failed to bridge the wide gap separating Mr. Shamir's governing Likud bloc and the opposition Labor alignment on such key issues as the future of the West Bank, Jewish settlement in the occupied territory and the Israeli military presence in Lebanon.

Following a meeting Friday morning with the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, Mr. Shamir said it was "almost impossible to find a compromise formula that will satisfy both parties."

Mr. Shamir said the Likud negotiators had rejected a Labor Party demand that the next government agree to the principle of "territorial compromise," a Labor formula to return some of the West Bank to Jordanian sovereignty in return for peace.

Mr. Peres told reporters that the Labor negotiators had insisted on a restriction on Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that would limit new settlements to areas that Israel considers vital to its security.

"We are not ready to join a government that will continue settlements in all parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he said.

Recent public opinion polls have shown overwhelming support for a national unity government, which has become something of a "motherhood" issue in a country that has grown weary of the constant bickering between the Likud bloc and the opposition.

The negotiations lasted a week. They often seemed to be centered on maneuvering over who would bear the most public blame for the failure of the talks.

Mr. Shamir has already reached an agreement on a new Likud coalition made up of the other political parties that form the current government. On the basis of that agreement, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Shamir last month to form the next Israeli government.

However, at the request of some members of the coalition, Mr. Shamir agreed first to explore the possibility of a government of national unity with the Labor alignment.

Blast at Marseilles Fair Kills One, Injures 27

The Associated Press

MARSEILLES — A bomb exploded near the American and Algerian exposition stands at a trade fair here Friday, killing one person and injuring 27, police said. Fire department officials said three of the injured were seriously hurt.

Responsibility for the attack at was claimed by an Armenian terrorist organization, the Orly Group, in a telephone call to police. The group is believed to be a splinter group of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Authorities said the bomb was placed behind a curtain.

Beijing Orders Office Workers To Dress Better

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Male municipal workers in Beijing have been ordered to get haircuts and shave their mustaches, while women must not wear flowing, shoulder-length hair, gaudy clothes or "indecent ornaments."

The city government and Communist Party ordered a new code of dress and behavior to take effect Saturday, China's National Day, the Beijing Daily reported Thursday.

The code, intended to "promote socialist ethics and morality," is a response to party criticism of what it described as slovenly, garish and outlandish dress and widespread inefficiency and discourtesy.

City workers and their families who violate regulations will not be allowed into their office areas, according to the paper.

Salvador Sees Crisis in Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

not prepared to delay the elections much beyond March.

Salvadoran Aid Extended

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave quick and unanimous approval Thursday to a one-year extension of conditions on military aid to El Salvador that had been due to expire. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

On a voice vote, the House committee moved to keep alive a requirement that, for aid to continue, the president must certify to Congress every six months that El Salvador has made progress in promoting human rights, instituting land reform and prosecuting the killers of U.S. citizens who have died there.

The continuing resolution that will provide a large part of the U.S. government with operating money into fiscal 1984 includes aid to El Salvador at an annual rate of \$64.8 million.

Meanwhile, Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, announced that the bipartisan National Commission on Central America, which he heads, would begin a six-day, six-nation tour of the region Oct. 9 as part of its work toward recommending a long-range U.S. policy for the region.

Herald Tribune
The Whole World in Your Hands

Iraqi Missiles Kill 55 In 2 Towns, Iran Says

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Iran said that 55 people were killed and 255 injured when Iraq struck two western Iranian towns with four long-range missiles early Friday.

The reported attacks on Andimeshk and Dezful, described by the Iranian National News Agency, came hours after Iraq accused Iran of killing 16 civilians and wounding 31 others in a shelling attack on a border town.

The two Moslem countries have been at war in the Gulf for three years.

At the United Nations, Iran bitterly attacked France, warning Friday that it would block arms shipments for Iraq through the Straits of Hormuz. It threatened to close the waterway in response to "any misguided adventure."

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said such a move would immediately halt the flow of oil from the region.

In an angry speech to the General Assembly, he said that Iran was singlehandedly fighting an enemy that was "supported by practically all the members of the oppressive club of the world."

He singled out France, a major supplier of arms to Iraq and a purchaser of oil from the Gulf, saying that the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand was

"ridiculously imitating the 19th-century colonialists," not realizing that the age of gunboat diplomacy was long past.

The reported missile attack on Iran followed a warning from Iraq on Thursday night that it would retaliate after reporting the Iranian artillery bombardment.

A report in the English-language newspaper Kayhan International in September said Dezful had been hit by missile attacks 21 times since the Gulf war broke out in September 1980. Andimeshk had been struck by rockets twice, most recently in mid-August, it said.

Total casualties from rocket and artillery attacks were 600 dead in Dezful and nearly 90 killed in Andimeshk, Kayhan said.

The rockets used by the Iraqis in the Gulf war are Soviet-supplied, surface-to-surface missiles called the Scud-B and the Frog-7.

In another development, the Iranian government has rejected accusations by the human rights organization Amnesty International that said there was evidence that Iran had secretly tortured and killed political prisoners.

The Iranian news agency quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying the allegations were "sheer lies" and that documents referred to by Amnesty International were all forgeries.



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Pentagon Still Overpays, Analyst States

'Whistle-Blower' Fired by Nixon Again Cites High Prices, 'Horrible Quality'

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon official who disclosed wasteful military contracts in 1969 has testified that the government is still often paying exorbitantly high prices and getting "horrible quality" in return.

The official, A. Ernest Fitzgerald, began his testimony Thursday to a House subcommittee by recalling:

"Some years ago I made an appearance similar to this and ended up offending the then-largest defense contractor in the United States, the president of the United States, the president pro tem of the Senate and a majority of the whole Congress, along with the rest of the defense industry."

Mr. Fitzgerald and Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the retired head of the navy's nuclear propulsion program, appeared before the subcommittee on general oversight and management of the House Banking Committee to express their support for a bill to reconstitute the Renegotiation Board, killed by Congress in 1976.

The board had the authority to try to recover unjustified or excess profits on government contracts.

Mr. Fitzgerald's disclosures of large increases over contracted prices in the purchase of C-5 cargo aircraft from the Lockheed Corp. made him perhaps the best-known Pentagon "whistle-blower."

As he recalled Thursday, President Richard M. Nixon subsequently dismissed him as a senior management and financial analyst for the air force.

Mr. Fitzgerald and the govern-

ment settled a lawsuit in 1982 by restoring him to his old air force job, and he is again poring over military contracts and finding, according to his testimony, that the government is frequently paying exorbitant prices for poor results.

"It is analogous to the small but slow halfback, or the baseball player who can't hit but is a lousy fielder," said Mr. Fitzgerald in his Southern drawl, eliciting laughter in the hearing room.

His testimony had not gone through the Defense Department's formal clearing process, and he remarked that he was "speaking for myself, although I hope my superiors will agree with what I am saying."

Mr. Fitzgerald, an industrial en-

gineer by training, told of a study by himself and his staff of an electronics concern that once made commercial color television sets for about \$400 and also did business with the Pentagon.

If the contractor had used the "same level of inefficiency" in his military contracts, "my best guess is that the manufacturer would have to charge about \$100,000 for his \$400 TV set," Mr. Fitzgerald said.

He added, "At root, these dreadful performances are caused by an upside-down rewards and punishment system, a failure to enforce contracts, to write tight contracts and start to enforce them without softening changes."

The Pentagon almost never dismisses a program manager for letting costs get out of hand and a "large, politically favored contractor off the hook," Mr. Fitzgerald asserted. It is the "highways" of the Pentagon who are punished, he said.

He told the subcommittee that only a new watchdog agency overseen by Congress could prevent cost overruns and military contracts.

Mr. Rickover agreed with that assessment.

The 83-year-old former admiral, who was forced to retire from the navy last year, blamed Congress for uncontrolled costs because it had dismantled the Renegotiation Board.

That remark and others appeared to offend some of the members, and at times verbal spurs flew.

At one point, Mr. Rickover said: "I know I'm a character. I don't have to come up here for you characters to tell me I'm a character."

But Mr. Rickover also deplored his own accomplishments.

"I have not been effective," he said. "If I had been effective, the Defense Department would not be run like this. My office was a ladies' toilet. That's what they thought of me."

Mr. Fitzgerald tried to convince the subcommittee that some conventional wisdom about the causes of soaring military costs was more myth than fact.

Although he had some criticisms of efficiency in American factory

operations and of workers, the Pentagon analyst said the worst problem occurred when contractors would add large amounts over the price of materials when selling to the government.

These markups sometimes approached 30 times the cost of labor, he said, and were mostly caused by high engineering, support and overhead costs.

He said the Pentagon was far too permissive in granting unjustified markups, giving big military contractors no incentive for efficiency.

"It's not necessarily the blue-collar workers," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "it's more often the guys with the diamond cufflinks, with unlimited expense accounts, that you congressmen see."

He also said a reconstituted board should be named a "redetermination board," and that it should enforce redetermination of cost and performance clauses of military contracts.



A. Ernest Fitzgerald

Democrats Assail Deficit Spending Of Republicans

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The radio ads begin with a rapidly escalating "drip... drip... drip" that an announcer describes as the flow of red ink that has deluged Washington since Ronald Reagan became president.

"Today the red ink flows even faster," the announcer says as the sound in the background gets louder and louder. "For the fiscal year now ending, the deficit is \$200 billion and rising. This Republican administration has already taken us further into the red than all previous administrations in our history."

On that note, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee on Thursday announced plans to commemorate Friday's midnight windup of fiscal 1983 with an assault on Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party as the biggest spenders of them all.

Representative Tony Coelho, a California Democrat and chairman of the campaign committee, said the ads would first be aired here and in the home districts of the two top House Republicans, Robert H. Michel of Illinois and Trent Lott of Mississippi.

Democratic strategists contend that Mr. Michel and Mr. Lott are vulnerable to challenges in next year's elections and Mr. Coelho, an aide said, has no reservations about targeting House Republican leaders for defeat.

Lawyers' Judiciary Unit Assails Reagan Nominee

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The American Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary has taken the unusual step of declaring that a Reagan administration nominee to a U.S. appeals court is unqualified for the appointment because of a lack of "personal integrity."

The nominee, Sherman E. Unger, general counsel of the Commerce Department, is being considered by the Senate for confirmation to the new U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In a report submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee accused Mr. Unger of a series of ethics violations while in private practice, including "filing false affidavits," engaging in improper contacts with judges and parties in cases, and improperly receiving legal fees in a bankruptcy case.

The report also included a statement that Mr. Unger had been relieved of his job as general counsel in the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Nixon administration because he was "untrustworthy and allowed his self-interest to interfere with his judgment."

The 14 members of the panel were unanimous in their recommendation, according to William T. Coleman Jr., who spoke for them Thursday. Mr. Coleman, a Washington attorney, was secretary of transportation in the Ford administration.

Mr. Unger defended himself in a statement presented to the Judiciary Committee on Thursday, expressly denying some of the allegations and explaining others as mistakes made when he was inexperienced in bankruptcy practice.

Experienced observers of the judicial nominating process said they could not recall any similar recommendation by the panel involving an appointment to an appeals court, although four candidates for judgeships in U.S. trial courts in the past few years have received ratings of "unqualified" because of questions about their integrity.

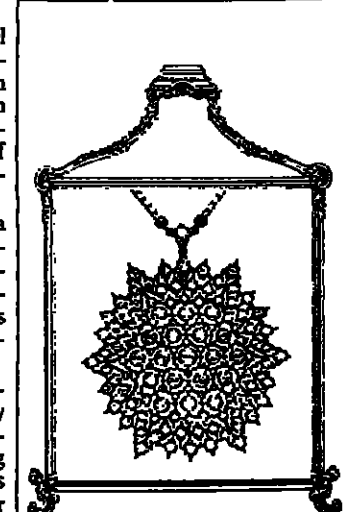
The Reagan administration, which was informed months ago of the allegations, is standing behind Mr. Unger's nomination.

He is supported by a number of prominent Republicans, including Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon and former Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, all of whom appeared before the committee to vouch for the nominee's integrity and qualifications.

Two Democrats, Lloyd M. Cutler, a former White House counsel, and former Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, also appeared on his behalf Thursday.

Mr. Unger is the first nominee to the new appeals court, created by combining the old Court of Claims and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. It has the same status — just below the Supreme Court — as the other 12 courts of appeals around the country, but its jurisdiction is by subject rather than geography.

The panel said Mr. Unger had received generally high marks for his technical and intellectual prowess as an attorney. But Mr. Coleman testified that he was "not qualified" because he lacked the personal integrity and judicial temperament required of a federal judge.



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Cocaine Spreads

Cocaine, long identified with the snobbish, up-market lawbreaker, is becoming epidemic among less privileged Americans, the authorities say.

The reasons for its spread include a glut in the growing countries of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, easy transport across the Caribbean to Florida and a large new demographic of mainly Hispanic unemployed immigrants in Miami keen to hire as couriers and sellers. After Miami, the next hot spot is New York, where President Ronald Reagan for action against drug-related crime in their state. Vice President George Bush was named to head a South Florida task force on drugs that was empowered to draft "out-of-state agents" for help. The most noticeable effect so far has been to drive smugglers farther north, and many shipments are landed in Maine's impenetrable coasts.

Despite the highly publicized crackdown, drug agents report that more and more cocaine is entering the United States, bringing down the price to \$30,000 a kilo in Miami and New York — half last year's price there.

No coast guard cutters are found cruising Wall Street, but, according to New York State officials, cocaine is becoming commonplace there, too. Nor are the commodity exchanges immune. An order-filler at the Chicago Board of Trade recently expired from a cocaine overdose.



Harold Washington

Chicago Infighting

The Illinois business community is dismayed by the continuing bickering between Chicago's first black mayor, Harold Washington, and the City Council.

Many businessmen think the disputes are causing companies to delay or reconsider plans to move plants to Chicago. Standard & Poor's, citing "chronic financial stress" under former Mayor Jane M. Byrne, recently lowered the city's credit rating a notch, to BBB plus. Business leaders are wondering how Mayor Washington can keep his campaign pledges to divert funds to poor neighborhoods and still meet the city's commitments to host a World's Fair in 1992 and complete an extensive redevelopment project in the Loop.

Business leaders worked closely with former Mayor Richard J. Daley, then criticized Mayor Byrne because of what they called her erratic, vindictive ways with business. Businessmen, while worried about the political uncertainties, are not speaking out to help Mayor Washington. "My

grandfather told me you never see a fish on the wall with his mouth shut," said one real estate dealer, who asked not to be identified.

Hunger Study

President Reagan's task force on ways to eliminate hunger in the United States includes several prominent critics of hunger relief and welfare programs, notably former Governor Edward J. King of Massachusetts, Dr. George G. Graham of Johns Hopkins University, and John M. Perkins, a Mississippi clergyman and founder of the Voice of Calvary Ministries.

Mr. Perkins, the only black on the 13-member panel, called the welfare system "wasteful and destructive" in a 1976 book. Task force members John D. Driggs, former mayor of Phoenix, Arizona, and Betsy Rollins, director of a Durham, North Carolina soup kitchen, are both involved in private programs to fight hunger. J. Clayburn La Force Jr., dean of the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Management, heads the group. Other members include Sandra Smoley of Sacramento, president of the National Association of Counties, and Mayor Richard L. Berkeley of Kansas City, Missouri.

One-Liners

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and Reubin Askew, a former Florida governor, have declined to address the Americans for Democratic Action, apparently because the three moderate Democratic Party candidates felt ADA endorsement would be an electoral handicap. ... Savvy, a magazine for executive women, says the best U.S. cities for married career women are Chicago, where one-fifth of managerial jobs are held by women, San Jose, where high-tech industries create a hospitable professional climate, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, which has the country's largest child-care system and offers many opportunities in agriculture and high technology.

Notes on People

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole appears headed for a prominent role in the 1984 campaign if President Reagan decides to run again. Reagan aides see her as a potential bridge across the "gender gap" between the president and women voters.

Americans

Americans are buying their over-the-counter drugs in pop-top cans, triple-sealed cartons and other tamper-resistant packaging aimed at foiling the kind of adulteration that led to the deaths of seven persons from poisoned Tylenol capsules last year.

Since then, nonprescription drug makers have spent \$173 million on tamper-resistant packaging to meet Food and Drug Administration requirements, the industry estimates. Some consumers, particularly the elderly and arthritic, now complain the elaborately protected packages are nearly impossible to open.

U.S. Is Set to Begin Shipments of Nuclear Wastes

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After years of allowing high-level nuclear wastes to pile up at temporary storage sites across the country, utilities were to ship the first of 114 truckloads of spent nuclear fuel rods from western New York to Wisconsin Friday, over the vehement protests of local officials.

The trucks, which will keep their pre-dawn departures secret to protect against sabotage, will pass through Pennsylvania and past the suburbs of Cleveland and Chicago, then head north through downtown Milwaukee before depositing their radioactive cargo at another temporary storage site.

Federal agencies say that the steel casks used to transport spent nuclear fuel rods were designed to be virtually impenetrable, but many local officials are skeptical. Suburban Cleveland officials have asked a federal judge to block the shipments, saying their fire and police officers are not properly trained to deal with an accident.

"I'm absolutely convinced there

is no effective way for us to safeguard against an accident," said Cuyahoga County Commissioner Vincent Campanella. "Our fire chief says that if anything happens, we can evacuate and pray."

The shipments from western New York will be among the first to take place since a de facto moratorium on the transportation of nuclear waste began in the late 1970s.

The United States does not expect to have a permanent repository for spent nuclear fuel until at least 1998. While more than 200 jurisdictions have passed laws restricting movement of nuclear waste through their territory, a federal statute allows the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Transportation Department to override local objections in choosing the routes.

Fred Miller, director of a hazardous materials project at the non-profit Environmental Policy Institute, said that none of the nuclear shipping casks has been tested for leaks and that local communities are not prepared to respond in the event of a crash. He also said that

questions of liability in the event of a disaster remain unresolved.

"This material is extremely hazardous stuff," Mr. Miller said. "It's fuel that has been irradiated for three years inside a reactor and is a million times more radioactive than when it went in. An NRC study shows that if 1 percent of a shipping cask were to be released in a populated area it would cause thousands of latent cancer deaths."

Plans for nuclear shipments are quickly proliferating:

• Last month, a nuclear facility at Morris, Illinois, southwest of Chicago, began trucking spent fuel to be stored at Wisconsin Electric Power Co.'s plant in Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

• The Illinois plant also plans to receive spent fuel from a defunct reprocessing site in West Valley, New York, outside Buffalo, as well as from facilities in Nebraska and California.

• The West Valley facility, once run by a Getty Oil subsidiary but now being cleaned up by New York authorities, plans future shipments of waste to Lacey Township, New Jersey, and Rochester, New York.

Alan Moorehead, Author, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Alan Moorehead, 73, a noted war correspondent in World War II who became a best-selling author of history and biography, died Thursday.

Mr. Moorehead, who was born in Australia, worked from 1930 to 1946 on newspapers in Australia and England before making his journalistic reputation during the war with the London Daily Express. His combat dispatches and three books of battle reports made him one of the war's best-known correspondents.

After the war, Mr. Moorehead turned to authorship, drawing on

his experiences as a reporter for his early works, including a 1946 biography of Field Marshal Montgomery, whose North African campaigns he had covered.

He established himself with his 1956 book on one of the most bitter Allied defeats of World War I, "Gallipoli." Combining deep compassion, a poetic vision and narrative drive, it became a best-seller and won the annual Sunday Times book prize and the Duff Cooper Memorial Award. "No Room in the Arc" (1959) showed his growing interest in the conservation of life. Two volumes on Africa, "The White Nile" (1960) and "The

Blue Nile" (1962) remained long on the best-seller lists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Moorehead returned to his origins with "Cooper's Creek" (1963), an account of an epic crossing of the Australian continent a century before. The book won the Royal Society of Literature Award. "The Fatal Impact" (1966) recounted the tragic effects of European colonization on the islands of the South Pacific. Later books included "Darwin and the Beagle" (1969) and a 1970 book of autobiographical sketches, "A Late Education."

Born in Melbourne, Mr. Moorehead attended Melbourne University. He was made a Commander of the British Empire in 1968 and an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1978.

Other deaths:

Michael Steinhilber, 71, a Ukrainian novelist, poet and playwright, Tuesday, Tass reported. His novels included "Bread and Truth," "Human Blood Is Thicker Than Water" and the epic cycle "Four Fords."

Robert L. Calhoun, 86, Sterling professor emeritus of historical theology at Yale University and a leading figure in Protestant scholarship and ecumenism, last Saturday at the Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Tom Barlow, 87, a professional basketball player in the early days of the sport and a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame, Monday in Point Pleasant, New Jersey.



Roscoe Drummond

Roscoe Drummond, 81, Newspaperman, Is Dead

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Roscoe Drummond, 81, a newspaperman for more than half a century who wrote a syndicated column for 25 years and was a prominent figure in the Washington press corps, died Thursday in Princeton, New Jersey.

From 1953 to 1955 he was chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, after which he devoted full time to his column, "State of the Nation." At its peak, it was published three times a week in about 150 newspapers in the United States and abroad. He retired the column two years ago.

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The Andropov Speech

It is curious that Yuri Andropov, who is 69 and in uncertain health and who has not been seen in public since August, stayed silent for four weeks after the South Korean airliner was shot down, and then spoke only in a statement published in his name. Add to that the military's prominence and its clumsiness in commenting on the incident in the interval, plus some unusual civilian potshots at its performance. The impression is one of a leadership that does not have its act together.

Harsh, defensive and nationalistic in tone, the Andropov statement on Wednesday appeared to mark the political leadership's full and formal embrace of the marshals' flimsy defense of the shooting down of the airliner. It added to a pervasive feeling in America that Soviet-American relations are in a deep freeze and arms control is going nowhere.

Yet there is a sense in which Mr. Andropov, by joining hands with the marshals, may have done what a politician must do to move on.

He spoke sharply of Mr. Reagan, who has spoken sharp words of his own. Although "malicious attacks on the Soviet Union produce a natural feeling of indignation," he said, "our nerves are strong, and we do not base our policy on emotions." Pronouncing himself free of illusions, he suggested, as would a leader who had had to justify why he intended to keep on dealing with Mr. Reagan, that the president had not yet "crossed the mark before

which any sober-minded person would stop." The arms race, he said, "can" be terminated; he then went on to criticize in broad and familiar terms Mr. Reagan's latest proposals at the Euro-missile talks, "leaving aside"—presumably, to his negotiators—"the details."

Mr. Andropov warned that the United States is moving into new weapons affecting both strategic stability and the prospects of arms control. It is precisely this perception, of course, that the administration hopes will induce the Kremlin to come to terms. It would be foolish to predict now that agreement will be reached. But it would be a mistake not to recognize that the factors of risk, influence and cost that made the great powers pursue arms control before Sept. 1 apply no less today.

In recognition of the well-veiled possibilities kept open in the Andropov speech, the State Department, in its otherwise stiff response, quietly dropped the previous American insistence on a Soviet apology for the airliner disaster; it continues to seek compensation and cooperation to prevent a recurrence. On the same day, Vice President Bush came through with the long-awaited first American offer to address "somewhere along the line" Soviet concern over the independent British and French nuclear forces.

In brief, it is premature to say that everything was lost when the airliner went down.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Don't They Vote?

Why do so many Americans not vote? Almost half of those eligible didn't vote in the 1980 presidential election; a solid majority didn't vote in the 1982 off-year elections. The latest study, conducted by ABC News in cooperation with the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, finds, as others have, that most non-voters don't think voting makes much difference. They tend to be younger, poorer and more mobile than those who vote regularly, and are less informed and more cynical about the political process.

Turnout was somewhat higher in 1982 than in the previous off-year election—the first such rise in two decades. That may reflect a more positive attitude toward the political process, or it may have happened simply because more members of the baby boom generation have finally set down roots and got around to registering to vote. No one is sure. But turnout, as a percentage of those eligible, is still far below the levels of the early 1960s.

Can anything be done to increase turnout? State and local governments can make it easier to register, but that is likely to have only marginal effects. Some states allow registration on election day, that seems to have raised turnout, but only slightly. Holding elections on Sunday might actually depress turnout, the ABC-Harvard study suggests. Allowing absentee voting without requiring any special excuse

raised turnout in 1982, when the Republicans conducted a heavy absentee voter drive.

The ABC-Harvard study does not provide a conclusive answer to the question of whether turnout is depressed in states where polls are still open when television networks project the result in the presidential race. Some think that happened in 1980, although one factor there was that President Carter conceded the election while polls were open on the West Coast. No one argues that the networks should have refused to air that statement, and it makes no sense to say that they should be prohibited from airing statistically valid projections.

A better idea is to hold the polls open across the nation during the same 24-hour period; a large majority in the survey react favorably to this proposal. The cost would be, by government standards, minimal. Unfortunately, it is probably too late to do this for 1984. It takes time to construct election machinery, and it must be done to zero-defect standards; state and local officials need plenty of lead time to hire more election workers and arrange to keep polling places open 24 hours. Congress has the power to act, but it would probably be best for some states to lead the way. No great increase in turnout should be expected, but it would remove the suspicion some have that election results are affected by television coverage.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

'Geneva Is a Dead Letter'

Too many hopes are still invested in the dwindling possibility that something supportable may yet emerge from Geneva. But such hope does not really survive a study of the Andropov text. It is more rational, now, to assume that Geneva is a dead letter and that cruise and Pershing deployment in Western Europe will go ahead without prospect of second thought until the American election 13 months hence. That is not simply disappointing. It is dismaying.

—The Guardian (London).

A new winter has set in between the United States and the Soviet Union. The intensity of their abuse has not been seen for a generation.

—The Daily Mirror (London).

It seems that the uncertainties and tensions associated with the transition from Brezhnev to Andropov played a part in Moscow's bungling of the Korean airliner incident and the jumpiness that has followed. There may be a problem with political control of the army.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Yuri Andropov's belated blast at the policies of the Reagan administration suggests that these days he is ahead in East-West relations. In abandoning his position above the polemical fray between Moscow and Washington, Mr. Andropov may have decided to pass up chances for a summit meeting and arms control deal with President Reagan next spring. It now appears extremely unlikely that there will be any deal on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe before the initial deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

—William Beecher in The Boston Globe.

Yuri Andropov's icy blast at the United

States comes at a moment when fear of nuclear war already has reached a higher level than at any time since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. A Cox Newspapers survey of 355 U.S. leaders shows 36 percent ranking issues having to do with war and peace as their number one concern for the 1984 presidential election. A Washington Post-ABC network poll based on 1,506 telephone interviews taken between Sept. 22 and 26 shows that one of every four Americans in the Post-ABC poll lists the threat of war as the nation's worst problem.

—Jim Fain (Cox News Service).

About the United Nations

Three cheers for UN Delegate Charles Lichenstein. He told the Russians and their stooges the other day that they aren't satisfied with American hospitality they ought to consider moving UN headquarters elsewhere. Don't hold your breath. Most [UN representatives] couldn't be prided away from New York's attractions with a crowbar.

—The Columbus (Indiana) Republic.

When the Senate votes to cut back the U.S. contribution to the United Nations, that is a matter that admits of debate. But the wisest senators in the Republican leadership opposed the move. Why risk losing the stabilizing force of the United Nations by losing our temper?

—The San Francisco Chronicle.

Prime Time Aims to Be Cute

The new television season has blown in on The Winds of Cute. In prime time, cuteness isn't next to godliness, it's above it. NBC even opted for cute when it gave its "Nightly News" to Burton-Nose Brokaw and threw out serious Mr. Mudd. Cute is king.

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.



A Goal for Lebanon: No Victor, No Vanquished

By Michael C. Hudson

WASHINGTON—Just as Lebanon's 17th cease-fire went into effect, a U.S. Marine officer exclaimed plaintively to a reporter that he couldn't figure out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys. It was a good question.

Washington might give it some thought. In all the bizarre debate over how long the marines should be allowed to stay (as if the Syrians would not still be there after 18 months), little attention was paid to what their mission really is.

When the marines actively support the Lebanese army against the Druze, they are now perceived as favoring the Phalangists, interfering in an internal Lebanese conflict and inflicting widespread death and destruction. They may be on the verge of forgetting that in this anarchy there are no good guys or bad guys.

In 1958, when the 20,000 U.S. troops who landed at Beirut never engaged in combat and were gone in four months, a skillful American mediator, Robert Murphy, played a decisive role in resolving the conflict in a peculiarly Lebanese way: "no victor, no vanquished."

The partisan Lebanese president, Canille Chamoun, who had invited in the Americans, found himself gently eased out of office, replaced by a new president and a government in which the former insurgents were strongly represented along with pro-government politicians.

Many elements in that conflict 25 years ago are familiar: Moslems and Druze seeking a fairer share of power against the predominant Maronites; external involvement from Syria (then linked with Egypt in

Nasser's United Arab Republic); Western concern over threats to its allies elsewhere in the region (the overthrow of the pro-Western Iraqi monarchy triggered President Eisenhower's intervention in Lebanon); and even the same traditional families (such as the Gemayels and Jumblatts) once again fighting each other, only now it is the sons.

But 1958 was a piece of cake compared to 1983. U.S. forces did not come ashore after eight years of bloody anarchy. Traditional political leadership on both the government and the insurgent sides was mainly intact, in the form of bosses who largely controlled their clients. Today the political structures are so shredded that radical elements have arisen, well-armed both with weapons and with protest ideologies from Islam to communism.

In 1958, the Palestinians were only starting to build a political community that would polarize the Lebanese and erode the authority of the state. And Israel was not then in a position to foment sectarian hatreds among Maronites and Druze.

Perhaps most decisively, in 1958 there was a unified, widely respected Lebanese army, whose commander, General Fuad Shihab, knew Lebanon well enough to resist the efforts of Mr. Chamoun to mobilize the army to support his embattled, narrowly based regime. General Shihab knew that to do so would risk splitting the army and plunging the country into even wider civil strife.

The Americans were astute enough to see that he was the only

leader with genuine authority throughout Lebanon. They supported his bid for the presidency even though Mr. Chamoun was ideologically far more pro-American.

General Shihab and his successor were partially successful in modernizing the state, moving toward greater equity in the sectarian distribution of power and promoting a sense of Lebanese patriotism to which all could subscribe; but eventually they, too, were caught up in Lebanon's internal divisions and external problems, and the political system reverted to its precarious, ultimately unstable balance of quasi-sovereign traditional leadership.

What about today? The situation is infinitely nastier. The main problem is not with the Druze and their numerous allies among the non-Maronite Lebanese, but with the image of the Gemayel government.

Like the Chamoun regime a quarter century ago, Mr. Gemayel's has taken on the image of favoring a particular faction. It is sad to observe how it has lost much of the considerable legitimacy it enjoyed when it was installed a year ago.

People then believed the young president's promise to be a president of all the Lebanese. For several months it appeared that he was making progress in distancing himself from his Phalangist power base, but as 1983 unfolded Lebanon's base to doubt whether he could discipline either his party or its militias.

Phalangists sought to impose themselves on the state, on private institutions and in geographic re-

gions where they had not been dominant before. But the most decisive blow to the legitimacy of his regime was, ironically, self-inflicted: the humiliating agreement with Israel last May. The United States actively insisted that Mr. Gemayel accept the Israeli terms instead of offering him some protection.

In these unhappy circumstances the old principle of "no victor, no vanquished" is the only solution. America can play a decisive role in bringing the factions to the beginnings of reconciliation—but not by taking sides with one of them.

If the threat of U.S. force is used to constrain Druze and Syrian ambitions, then the threat of denial of U.S. support should also be used as a lever to bring the Phalangists to a more reasonable frame of mind.

Every effort should be made to help Mr. Gemayel free himself from Phalangist domination so that he can rebuild his authority as leader of all the Lebanese. To treat the Druze as if they were merely foreigners, or Soviet-Syrian pawns, instead of authentic Lebanese, is not the way to encourage such dialogue.

Lebanon desperately needs a new formula for power-sharing that can ultimately transcend sectarianism. And America can do much more than it has done so far to persuade the Syrians and Israelis to restore Lebanon's sovereignty.

The writer is a professor of international relations at Georgetown University and author of a book on Lebanon, "The Precarious Republic." He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Not a Place For Marines

By L.F. Stone

WASHINGTON—The real enemies of Lebanon are the Lebanese. Of all the quarrels on earth, Lebanon's is the one least susceptible to a military solution.

The trouble cannot be blamed on the Russian Revolution. Its origins antedate such other relatively recent events as the Protestant Reformation and the like to think of themselves as descendants of the Crusaders, and not Arabs at all. In fact, the Maronites and their combative separatism originated 13 centuries ago in an early East-West conflict, the one that finally split both Christendom and the Roman Empire.

When persecution by Christians ended, persecution by Christians began, and when they had wiped out paganism they turned their zeal to quarrels among themselves. Christians managed to split apart on hairs so fine that it is hard today to understand the theological niceties.

For example, was the nature of Christ twofold? Was he God and one, or divine? The Monophysites, who believed on oneness, were branded as heretics. A kindred view was that while the nature of Christ might be twofold, as the orthodox insisted, he had only one will. Its adherents were called Monothelites. The Monothelites were Monophysites.

Such exquisite conundrums were too much for Romans, but Greek-speakers in the Empire took to them with relish. Bloody riots swept the Greek Christians in fraternal frenzy, and in the seventh century the Maronites fled their persecutors and took refuge in the mountains of Lebanon. An arm's-length union with Rome did not come until the 18th century, but the Maronites retained their separate Syrian liturgy and a married priesthood.

As long as they were secure in their mountain strongholds, they lived happily at war with each other under feudal clan chieftains, as the Gemayels and Frangieh have done down to our own day. In the 18th century they turned outward and began feuds with the Druze.

Lebanon has never suffered from a lack of fratricide. The Moslems are as divided as the Christians into mutually antagonistic sects. Every sect has legitimate grievances and long memories. In Lebanon, everybody seems to hate everybody else. Feuding is a national sport.

How do you intervene in this brawl with artillery fire? Are there any bombs smart enough to distinguish one side from another in the crowded city slums and mountain villages where ancient enemies live virtually side by side? It's like a huge family fight in a bar room where the lights were shot out long ago. The country needs an invasion of psychiatrists in bulletproof vests. It's no place for apple-cheeked marines.

The writer, a veteran Washington correspondent, contributed this column to The New York Times.

The North-South Dialogue Also Has to Do With Democracy

By Olafur Grimsson

STRASBOURG—The evolution toward pluralistic parliamentary democracy in the world has been turbulent and slow. In most currently democratic states it was not until the first decade of this century that universal suffrage was introduced. Only 10 years ago some present member states of the Council of Europe were still under dictatorial rule.

The difficulties that Europe has experienced in defending democracy should cause us to take a patient view of the development of democracy in other regions of the world where hundreds of millions of people suffer from severe deprivations.

Nor is democracy a rigid system, achieved once and for all. It is highly dynamic, and when we recommend it to other nations this dynamic essence must be kept in mind.

We used to assume that the people of the Third World needed and wanted to develop along the pattern of Europe and North America. In more recent discussions two other approaches have emerged.

The first contends that we must respect the right of others to choose their own path, based on their own social, cultural and political patterns; this presupposes a certain restraint in our attitudes toward their choices of this political and legal systems.

The other approach rejects the argument that tying development aid to human rights issues constitutes an intrusion into the internal affairs of another sovereign state, and holds that it is proper for a government to promote universal respect for fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has adopted this position: "The principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states should not apply whenever human rights are at stake."

Since "the aims of development should be survival, the satisfaction of basic human needs and the protection of human rights," the Assembly urged governments to "make it the primary objective of their cooperation and official development aid policies to contribute not only to the satisfaction of basic needs, but also toward progress in the protection of civil and political rights."

The underlying philosophy is that progress of human rights in the Third World, while depending primarily on domestic factors, can be strongly influenced by external factors.

But democratic countries have difficulty in defining consistent policies in this regard. Where do we draw the line between unacceptable tolerance and unacceptable interference?

Breaking off relations when a regime flouts basic human rights is not always the right response. As Claude Cheysson, France's minister

for external relations, put it when he was a member of the commission of the European Community:

"Suspension of aid may serve to consolidate the charismatic leader in the eyes of the public. That does not mean we should not denounce violations, but there are probably some forms of threat which we should avoid. [And] there are basic human needs which are so marginally and tenuously satisfied in very poor countries that it is a terrible responsibility to stop helping to meet them."

A distinction should be made between development aid and humanitarian assistance. While aid implies cooperation with the regime in question, humanitarian aid serves to alleviate the plight of the population.

In conditions of severe underdevelopment, no stable climate exists in which progress toward democratic and human rights can be made. Such degrading conditions frequently lead

to political unrest, extremist attitudes and civil disobedience. Thus, development cooperation has been linked increasingly with increases in general welfare in order to facilitate the development of human rights.

International discussion continues, however, as to what should exactly be understood by such rights.

Thinking on human rights has changed in recent years, particularly as regards the importance given on the one hand to civil and political rights and on the other to economic, social and cultural rights.

The two 1976 International Covenants on Human Rights placed political and economic rights on the same footing. And the International Commission of Jurists has abandoned the traditional separation between political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

There is a tendency to use the lack of economic development as a pro-

text not to guarantee political or civil rights. But the international covenants assert that the implementation of civil and political rights does not depend on a country's level of development. Indeed, history has shown that political will is more important than the actual state of development.

Yet different stages of development may require different strategies and policies in furthering democracy and human rights. Consequently, the possibilities for promotion and strengthening of democracy in other parts of the world cannot be discussed in isolation from the North-South relationship in general.

At present, the economic situation facing most of the democratic countries is fairly grim. This situation has had negative repercussions on North-South relations. Official development aid has been stagnating; protectionism is increasing.

In a recent analysis of the inter-

dependent relationship between the developed and developing countries, the OECD Group on North-South Economic Issues concluded that "in the period just ahead, the crucial requirement is to secure a successful transition to sustained growth in the world economy in which inflation is contained, investment prospects are greatly enhanced and economic and social progress in developing countries can proceed."

"It is clear that monetary and financial management issues lie at the center of this policy challenge and thus must have priority attention from the international community."

Our countries have a special responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of the world economy. The economic crisis, which has affected the Third World much more seriously than our own countries—has a strong bearing on the prospects for the promotion of democracy in the developing countries.

Further improvement in North-South relations is an important condition for progress toward democratic rule. And it is impossible for the Western democracies to ask for North-South cooperation on democracy without having first started constructive negotiations on the major economic and financial issues in the North-South dialogue.

The writer is a People's Alliance member of the European Parliament, the Althing. This article was adapted from a report prepared for the first Strasbourg Conference on Parliamentary Democracy, to be held from Tuesday to Thursday by the Council of Europe.

LETTER

Questions Questioned

Regarding "RC-135 & KAL-007—Some Questions" (IHT, Sept. 16):

I note that the concern of the two authors of this article is for the American public. What of the national and NATO security aspect? Surely the American public, among others, is better served by an efficient National Security Agency than by a public description of advanced defense electronics in the RC-135.

The technicians thus revealed can be news to the public only, so presumably there is no damage done. Nevertheless, the thrust of the article does seem to pose the question of whether the authors are in breach of national or NATO security. Did they not, upon or during employment by the NSA, sign a security form?

RODIL B. BURE

Copenhagen

FROM OUR OCT. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Persian Elections Are Set

TEHERAN—A proclamation, copies of which have been sent to the different Legations, has been placarded in the streets fixing the dates of the new elections for the National Assembly and the Senate to open on Shawal 19 (Nov. 14). The Province of Azerbaijan will be excluded from the elections until the revolt has been suppressed and the leaders have been captured. The proclamation has created great disappointment among all the people, for the conditions stipulated in it limit the powers of the Deputies and restrict their liberty, and the Constitution must be subject to Mohammedan law. The new National Assembly will not be free to initiate any new legislation, but must only accept or amend any legislative measures sent to it by the government.

1933: Mayor Becomes Journalist

PARIS—James J. Walker, former mayor of New York, is going to write for the papers. He unloaded this secret, after proper reticence, to his new colleagues of the Fourth Estate upon arriving here with Mrs. Walker. Mr. Walker has been giving definite indications of twinkling in the literary firmament ever since Sam Seabury dimmed his political career on the Island of Manhattan. Having heard the call to journalism, the former mayor has now declared a moratorium on the famed Walker wisecracks, as far as his newspaper colleagues—rivals, no—are concerned. "You can read what I think very soon, when I take up my literary career," Mr. Walker said, when asked for an opinion concerning Joseph V. McKee, latest candidate for mayor of New York.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Fine Collection of Fakes

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM — Vermeer's "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus" and Frans Hals' "A Contented Smoker" hang alongside a Rembrandt self-portrait. There is also a Roman hemispherical sculpture, a bronze Apollo, an Egyptian small-scale model of a boat, West African grave cult figures, Delfware, a Jan Steen pew mug, Chinese snuff bottles, Marcel Marceau's metal-tube chair and some 40 other hallmarks of art and design through the centuries.

This incongruous collection is on exhibit through Oct. 30 in the Allard Pierson Archaeological Museum of the University of Amsterdam, and this scholarly bastion on the Tufmeyerstraat has the hottest museum show in town. Its disparate works have one thing in common: They are fakes.

Called "Echi Vals" (Real Fakes), the show was conceived by 22 art history and archaeology students fascinated by the Allard Pierson's own "fakes closet," opened only for scholarly examination. The curator, Robert Lunsingh Scheurleer, welcomed the idea and interwove with other museums that were reluctant to loan their "mistakes." The resulting show ranges from masterful forgeries of antiquities to blatant knockoffs of 20th-century designer creations, in most cases side-by-side with the real things.

Actually the fakes were easy to get. Lunsingh Scheurleer said, "People bring in their treasures to our Thursday afternoon consultation sessions. That's how we secured many things, including the 'oldest' object in the exhibition, an incredibly fine copy of an Egyptian burial boat model that a Dutch tourist bought near Luxor from a youthful digger. We put the real

McCoy, dating from circa 2000 B.C., alongside it in the case.

"Supply and demand has always determined what got copied. Fashion dictates what fakes make. The oldest falsifications were coins. During the Renaissance, Greek and Roman antiquities were in vogue so forgers faked them. In the 19th century, the master painters were imitated. The Italians are still falsifying Greek vases. Thailand is now the capital of fake bronzes and Buddhas. During this century there have been several outstanding art forgers who 'discovered' unknown old Dutch masters, French Impressionists and early modern masters like Picasso, Matisse and Modigliani. The industrial age produced plagiarists who market slightly altered versions of top creators' furniture and household objects. They escape prosecution via legal loopholes."

The Dutch art forger, Hans van Meegeren, is the show's most ambitious faker, with canvases created in the styles of Frans Hals and Jan Vermeer. When van Meegeren's "A Contented Smoker" surfaced in 1923, it was hailed as a missing Hals. C. Hofstede de Groot, a highly regarded Dutch authority on 17th-century painting, praised "the master's finest style," and certified that it had been painted between 1600 and 1625 and portrayed one of the artist's sons who with flute. During a 10-year period, van Meegeren sold seven spurious Vermeers and two fake Pieters de Hoochs for a total of 9 million guilders.

His best-known work, "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus," came to light in 1937. Rotterdam's Boymans van Beuningen Museum proudly featured its "Vermeer" purchase on the 1938 poster for its "Masterworks of Four Centuries" exhibition, which also included

Rembrandt, Rubens, Watteau, Dürer and Titian. By chance, at the war's end, another "Vermeer" was found in Hermann Göring's collection. When the work was traced to van Meegeren, a fanatical Nazi supporter, he was arrested for collaboration. Later the charges were changed to falsification. But it was difficult to believe that this strange, embittered man had fooled so many museums and collectors in his venal efforts to gain artistic recognition. In the courtroom, he was given a blank canvas and he created a new old Dutch master. He was convicted and died in prison in 1947.

Inevitably van Meegeren's work found its way into major collections. In 1954 a known fake was bought by the South African diamond king Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and hung in St. Alban's Church in Johannesburg. His "Laughing Cavalier," done at La Frans Hals in 1923, is part of a well-known private Dutch collection. Van Meegeren's "A Contented Smoker" is now in the Groningen Museum depot, while "Christ and His Disciples at Emmaus" is stored in the Boymans basement.

Also featured in the exhibition, which is a walled "The Fake's Progress," is the clever Hungarian counterfeiter, Elmyr de Hory, considered the world's foremost art forger until his death in 1976. De Hory, who also passed himself off in the United States under various names, fooled even museums with his masterpieces. One copy was a \$2-million sale of Chagall, Picasso, Matisse, Vlaminck and Degas fakes to a Texas oil millionaire.

Besides the focus on sensational art forgeries, the show also covers a gamut of objects that travelers might bring back from trips as well as collectors' items of museum



Van Meegeren's "Smoker" was passed off as a Hals.

quality. A coin dealer loaned his collection of funny money. The Rijksmuseum gave a pair of medieval wooden sculptures, kneeling angels attributed to Luca della Robbia (15th century), which were detected as good copies made after 1900. The museum also contributed a "free falsification," a liberal variation on a late 14th-century ivory based on Christ's Passions, actually carved in the early 19th century.

A terra cotta muse with harp from the Allard Pierson Museum turned out to be a 19th-century copy of a fifth-century Greek sculpture in the Louvre. The Leiden Museum of Antiquities brought in glass amphoras from the

seventh to first centuries B.C., as well as look-alikes blown in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Viewers can examine pewter vessels with signs of excessive use in unlikely places, as well as silver utensils with conflicting marks and dates half rubbed out. "We cannot protect the public from the forgers," Lunsingh Scheurleer said, "but hopefully they'll make any major purchases. Scientific testing can now date antiquities and art to within a few years of when they were made. But the fakers, who are often major artists, have fooled lots of people, even museum directors. Our message is caveat emptor."

Glassware Offers Opportunities

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS — Art Nouveau and Art Deco have been so much in the limelight for the last 15 years or so that their every aspect would seem to have been explored in great detail, every category carefully considered for its aesthetic merits and accordingly appraised in financial terms. But this is not the case.

A sale conducted Tuesday at Drouot by Christian Grandin with the assistance of the expert Felix Marchal has again demonstrated that only a few names that ring a bell with the public will bring high prices while superior work, carrying less familiar names, will sell for considerably lower prices.

On Tuesday the object of the test was glass. The first large contingent carried the signature "Daum." Labels would be a better word. The beginnings of the firm taken over in 1891 by Antonin Daum (1864-1930) and his brother Auguste, who acted as financial director, were modest enough. Antonin Daum started as an imitator of Gallé's work, designing glass in neo-medieval and neo-Renaissance style. Around 1895, he changed his manner in favor of a free naturalistic style. By 1910 Daum found himself running a fairly vast factory. It grew larger still after World War I. Many designers worked for the firm whose names are almost unknown. Many glassmakers participated in the production. One would be hard put to say precisely who produced even some of the more attractive pieces. Only for a small number of objects, such as a tall pitcher sold for 23,000 francs (about \$2,875), can the design be safely attributed to Antonin Daum.

Its basic design reproduces an age-old shape found in power all over Europe. Naturalistic cherry sprigs run all the way down, echoing his earlier neo-Renaissance phase. While the leaves and stalks have been etched, creating a cameo effect, the high-relief cherries have been applied. Technically, this is quite an achievement. Daum probably also took a direct part in its manufacture.

But no such guess may be safely ventured concerning another highly attractive bottle which must have been produced at roughly the same time in the early 1900s. The shape is one that the artist, whoever he was, got from the Iranian repertoire which, together with Japan, was one of the two sources that renewed European shapes at that time. So was the color effect combining monochrome turquoise for the ground, a deep cobalt blue for the vegetal decoration along the vase, and touches of intense green. That was knocked down at 2,200 francs. The considerably lower

price in theory reflects the "mass produced" character of the latter. Actually "mass-produced" means that the model was repeated many times as well as the design. However, nobody is able to say precisely how many times — 20? 30? — while every specialist will agree that no

THE ART MARKET

two such pieces would have been exactly alike. It would be more accurate to characterize the bottle as technically easier to produce than the pitcher. Together they define the current price span for what is relatively rare and not so rare within the best of the Daum production on the Paris market.

There is simply no comparison with the prices of the Legras firm, which also produced a great deal of glass over an equally long period covering the first half of this century. In Tuesday's sale there was a bottle with a bulbous body and a tall tapering neck widening slightly at the top that was both a rare and marvelous objet d'art. The opalescent glass with a very subtle milky quality carried an acid-etched pattern of cherry blossoms enameled at a low temperature. The pale, delicate hues, the naturalistic movement of the blossom running lightly up to the top of the tall neck, make it a masterpiece of glassmaking by any standard. In addition, Marchal says, the technique used here resulted in a brittle body that would crack under the merest rap.

In the course of a long career at Drouot and in the trade, Marchal remembers handling several related pieces, but none intact. The price, 6,200 francs, is laughably low on this level of quality and rarity, if measured by the prices offered in other areas of the market. But it is not, as Art Nouveau glass prices go. True, under better circumstances and given a properly produced catalog, rather than the mimeographed brochure used here, the Legras bottle might have fetched perhaps twice as much, but hardly more. This is barely one-tenth of the prices for Daum's best.

The low pricing of Legras versus Daum is not a matter of style. It is entirely due to the glamor attached by convention to one commercial label and to the lack of it in the other case. Two minutes later a Legras piece executed in a different style some time in the early '20s was sold for only 3,000 francs. The emerald green spherical vase is deeply engraved with curving geometric designs that reflect the influence of the most advanced abstractionist movement. Bernie Danenberg, the former New York dealer now entrenched in Paris at the Louvre des Antiquaires, went after it from 1,400 francs up to 2,400 on behalf of a friend, and

finally dropped out. "This is far too much. Unsellable. I could never handle it. There would be no point in my buying it."

Surprisingly, modernity in this field holds little or no appeal. Were it not so, it would be impossible to bag such bargains as a low square glass bowl thickly molded with folds folding over like some sort of heavy glass portfolio, sold for 4,600 francs. The monogram SVA indicated it was produced by the Société de Verres Artistiques, a firm that sold such modern glass in the '30s. Marchal says he has tried to find out who the designers were but could only manage to locate the shop from which the firm once sold. The glass bowl sold Tuesday is typical of a highly distinctive style obviously developed by one particular artist who worked in the same technique as Marinot but in a different mood, closer to our time. But the anonymous glassmaker who tallied for SVA is worth one-tenth of Marinot on the market, as demonstrated on Tuesday. Had it not been for a commission bid from Los Angeles, his remarkable piece would have fetched even less than its 4,600 francs.

My guess is that things will stay that way for some time. There are very few collectors in this field. Buying is determined by decorative considerations or by the sudden changes of fashion. Excepting specific cases such as Maurice Marinot, whose prices can come close to the \$40,000 in extreme cases, and the individual work of Emile Gallé, who once went over the \$200,000 mark, the best of 20th-century glass is still within reach of even the most modest art buyer's budget. The sudden surge in the United States of favor for the Lalique production is not going to change the trend. It is merely moving the focus from Gallé to Lalique.

'A Chorus Line' Becomes Longest-Running Broadway Play

By Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — From the four comedians to which they had dispersed, from stardom and from unemployment lines, 332 dancers who once appeared in "A Chorus Line" gathered Thursday night to share in the performance that made Michael Bennett's musical the longest-running show in the history of Broadway.

With its 3,389th performance, "A Chorus Line" surpassed the mark held by "Grease." Aside from its record run, many theater experts say that "A Chorus Line," by relying upon a realistic book and an ensemble rather than a star, altered the direction of American musical theater.

The show's moment of triumph arrived at about midnight, when all 332 dancers flooded the stage of the

Shubert Theater for the finale, a song called "One." It received a sustained standing ovation at a black-tie dress rehearsal in the afternoon — and a second ovation when the scene was repeated for a television camera crew.

The rehearsal came amid 15 hours of show-business spectacle, in which the entire Booth Theater served as an enormous dressing room and Shubert Alley was covered with a tent and transformed into an outdoor restaurant. There, after the milestone performance, the cast and crew and about 2,500 guests from theatrical, political and business circles celebrated with a supper that included 30 pounds of caviar and 35 cases of champagne.

It was almost 10 years to the day, said Bennett, since he began developing the musical by interviewing itinerant dancers over coffee and sandwiches from a delicatessen.

Bennett built "A Chorus Line" from the stories dancers told of their experiences auditioning for largely anonymous roles. The play had a book by James Kirkwood and Nicholas Dante, lyrics by Marvin Hamlisch, lyrics by Edward Kleban and choreography by Bennett and Bob Avian. Bennett directed the show.

Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival opened "A Chorus Line" at the Public Theater on April 16, 1975, to enthusiastic reviews. It began previews on Broadway on July 25, 1975, and officially opened on Oct. 25 after a delay due to a musicians' strike. A total of five companies ultimately toured the United States, Canada and Europe.

The play won a Pulitzer Prize, the New York Drama Critics Circle Award and nine Tony Awards, including those for best play, best direction, best choreography and the performances by Donna McKelchie, Sammy Williams and Kelly Bishop. In its eight years on Broadway, "A Chorus Line" has played to more than 14 million peo-

ple and grossed more than \$75 million.

Ben Kingsley as Kean

Frank Rich of The New York Times reviewed the Broadway opening of Ben Kingsley's one-man show, "Edmund Kean."

There's no reason to fear that Hollywood's Oscar-night canonization has turned Ben Kingsley's head. In "Edmund Kean," the one-man show he has brought to the Brooks Atkinson, this actor refuses to believe that a Star — although his role, that of the legendary early 19th-century tragedian and scoundrel, gives him every license to do so.

Kingsley remains what he has been since first emerging at the Royal Shakespeare Company over a decade ago: an actor of quick intelligence and self-effacing humor who, in sharp contrast to some of his British peers, seems incapable of turning a performance into a mannered exercise in technique.

As a portrait of Kean, or as a satisfying theater piece of any kind, Raymond Fitts' script is perfunctory weak. But Kingsley turns nearly every worthwhile moment into a passionate image haunted by a character larger than the one in the text.

That the evening gathers little cumulative power is an indication of just how scattered the play is. Not only are Kingsley's juncos turned separated by dry spells of prosaic exposition but they're also distributed among a whole galaxy of cameo-sized characters: toy versions of the Shakespearean roles Kean played, as well as of Kean himself.

Under the circumstances, Kingsley can be surprisingly effective — especially with his hypnotic, crazed Richard III.

U.S. Films In Brief

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Beyond the Limit," directed by John MacKenzie, is based on Graham Greene's novel "The Honorary Consul." Set in Argentina, Dr. Eduardo Plarr (Richard Gere), an up-and-coming physician, is blackmailed by a childhood friend and member of the Paraguayan underground, Leon. Into obtaining information about a forthcoming visit by the U.S. ambassador. The plan is to kidnap the ambassador for ransom for Paraguayan political prisoners. The honorary British Consul is Michael Caine. Vincent Canby writes "The Honorary Consul" is a much more complicated, mysterious work than one might suspect from this rather literal if quite faithful condensation."

The Russian Avant-Garde: 2 Shows in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In 1917, immediately after the Russian Revolution, Anatoly Lunacharsky, people's commissar for education and culture, appointed Marc Chagall, whom he had known in Paris before 1914, commissioner for fine arts in Vitebsk. The following year Chagall opened an academy of arts there, and with his friends El Lissitzky, Ivan Puni, and later, Kasimir Malevich, began a program of progressive art education.

Unhappily for the academy, Malevich, who was a major theorist as well as practitioner of abstract art, radically disagreed with Chagall as to means and ends, a disagreement which ended in 1920 with Chagall's resignation, move to Moscow, and subsequent return to Paris. Meanwhile Malevich and a great body of

abstract painters flourished, movement succeeding movement — Cubo-Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, Productivism — with bewildering rapidity; and with, if not official approval, at least no tacit disapproval on the part of the authorities.

On Jan. 21, 1924, Lenin died, to be replaced by Stalin, with whom came an attendant suspicion of the avant-garde, soon to be totally discredited so far as official Russia was concerned. Those avant-garde artists who sensed which way the wind was blowing emigrated westward — Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944), Antoine Pevsner (1864-1962) and his brother Naum Gabo (1890-1977), Ivan Puni (1894-1956) better known in Paris as Jean Pougny, and Alexandra Exter (1882-1949) — while those who remained in Russia — with the ex-

ception of Malevich (1878-1935), who as a last defiance to officialdom had himself buried in a coffin decorated with Suprematist symbols, and of Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1953), who died an Honored Artist of the U.S.S.R. — lived on in obscurity and official obloquy. Among these were such as Ivan Kliun (1873-1942), El Lissitzky (1890-1941), Alexander Rodchenko (1891-1956), Nikolai Suznet (1897-1954) and Nadia Udalova (1886-1961).

However living in Moscow at this time was a collector who was to revive knowledge about and the reputation of the Russian avant-garde. George Costakis was born in Moscow in 1912, the third of five children of a Russian-born Greek tobacco merchant, Dionysios Costakis. The family stayed in Russia after the revolution, the young Costakis getting what education he could in Russian schools, though it seems his cultural education was chiefly in the midst of the family, his mother, for example, having a fair command of six languages.

In 1929 he got a job at the Greek Embassy in Moscow, and later a post in the Canadian Embassy, where he worked for 35 years. Collecting works of art was not a proscribed activity in the Soviet Union, especially for foreigners (Costakis kept his Greek nationality). In the early 1930s he assembled a considerable collection of silver, porcelain and Dutch Old Master landscapes. One day in 1945, however, he was offered an abstract painting by Olga Rozanova, of whom he had not previously heard (she was born in 1886 at Malinko, and had died in the Moscow diphtheria epidemic of 1918). The canvas was a revelation to Costakis. "I was dazzled by the flaming colors in this unknown work, so unlike anything I had seen before." Out went the silver, the porcelain and the Old Masters, and Costakis began his single-handed quest for more avant-garde works and information about their Russian creators. From 1945 until 1977, when he retired and established himself in Greece, he searched out and bought hundreds of avant-garde works, at the same time compiling historical notes on the artists and their ideas and ideals. When he left Russia he gave a large part of his collection to the Russian state (by all accounts it is held unseen in the stockrooms of the Tretyakov Museum in Moscow). The remainder he brought to Greece, and then loaned to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation in New York for conservation and further historical research.

A selection of 269 works from the collection, organized and cataloged by Margit Rowell and Angelica Zander Rudenstine of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum is now to be seen at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. It starts with figurative and Symbolist works by Malevich; proceeds through the Cubo-Futurism of such artists as Lyubov Popova (1889-1924); continues with the work of the composer-musical theorist/artist Mikhail Matishin (1861-1934), and of his chief pupils Boris Xenis and Maria Ender; on through the Suprematism of Kliun and Malevich; the architectural work of Lissitzky and Gustav Klucis (1895-1944) and the Constructivism of Rodchenko.

"Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to Nov. 13.

Work by almost all of the major Suprematists, Architectonists and Constructivists was sent to the Galerie van Diemen in Berlin for the opening, on Oct. 15, 1922, of "Die Erste Russische Kunstausstellung." Under the title "The First Russian Show: A Commemoration," the Anneli Juda Fine Art gallery, which has long researched and exhibited abstract art, has mounted a 108-work exhibition, including loans from the Tate Gallery and foreign private collections, in two parts — the first consisting of a few works shown in the 1922 exhibition and contemporaneous pieces by other Russian exhibitors; the second part an anthology of the work of Western abstractionists — the Germans Ella Bergmann-Michel, Kurt Schwitters and Friedrich Vordemberge-Gildewart; the Hungarians Sándor Bortnyik and László Moholy-Nagy; the Austrian Herbert Bayer; the Dutchman Theo van Doesburg; and the Swiss Paul Klee — who were influenced directly or indirectly by the 1922 Russian exhibition.

This commemoration is accompanied by a splendid catalog with introductory essays by the Paris-based art historian Andrei Nakov; Krizina Passuth of the Museum of Modern Art of the City of Paris; Peter Nisbet, assistant curator designate of the Busch-Reisinger Museum, Harvard University, and Christina Lodder of the University of St. Andrews.

"The First Russian Show: A Commemoration of the van Diemen Exhibition Berlin 1922" Anneli Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, W1, to Dec. 3.



Still life by Ivan Puni in Anneli Juda show.

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(Continued on Page 12)

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alla Rosellini as the

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ITALIAN FASHION

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1-2, 1983

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Crisp Colors, Contrite Armani Featured at Spring Shows

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS — Italian fashion designers took off at such rocket speed since the Milano Collezione started five and half years ago that they are now experiencing a slight, understandable lull — catching their breath, so to speak.

Nevertheless, "we're determined to maintain the positions we've acquired in the last few years," said Mariuccia Mandelli, designer of the Krizia collection and president of the Milanese women's ready-to-wear group.

The most significant change in Milan this season is the return to the runway of Giorgio Armani, publicity. As Beppe Modenese, the clever organizer of the most significant Italian fashion shows, told Women's Wear Daily: "Fashion is a spectacle."

Armani will hold two 8 p.m. showings on Oct. 5 and 6 and afterward a small cocktail, presumably to make up with the press. A spokesman for the house said that Armani had tried new grounds but "very humbly decided he missed the runway. He's as excited as if it were his first collection," he said. "He finds it's giving him new stamina."

"It's like going home again," Armani said, adding that he will not be influenced by fashion trends. He wants his collection to be "relaxed."

Another major change for the designer and his partner, Sergio Galeotti, is the reported \$6-million redecoration of a new four-story structure on Via Gorgonzuolo. Done on a grandiose scale, the project will include not only dozens of offices, but also a Japanese garden, a swimming pool, cafeteria, sauna and penthouses for both partners.

As a group, the Italians have covered a lot of ground thanks to their guts, creativity and promotional sense. So, if they play their cards right, they should not lose any of it. People like Gianni Versace, Gianfranco Ferré, Mandelli, the Missoni clan and the Fendis, whose furs are designed by Karl Lagerfeld, have established a strong image all over the world, and their designs have become the backbone of many fashionable women's wardrobes.

Versace has made enormous strides in the last two years and has become an all-around talent. So has Ferré, who is regarded as the most serious of Italian designers. Starting from lofty ideals, he has had to change and adapt, softening his look to make it more commercial. Krizia's Mandelli, who began modestly years ago with knitwear, has also grown as a designer and is now in the big league. The Missoni family has an institution which is in the enviable position of having nothing to prove.

Many other designers are just on the verge of stardom — Laura Biagiotti, Enrico Coveri and Luciano Soprani for example. And familiar labels are often designed anonymously by top-notch talents. Claude Montana designs Comptel, Gianni Versace is the name behind the Jenny label and Giorgio Armani is the designer for Mario Valentino and Erreuno. Unlike a decade ago, when Florence and Milan were tearing in opposite directions, the Italians today present a solid front.

The Milan designers may be marking time, but in the interval their spectacular success has been beneficial to the industry as a whole. For a while, they gave the French such a hard run for their money that the latter finally came out of their doldrums and bounced back with what the French do best — creation at its purest with strong fashion directions that are followed the world over. Once again, Paris leads.

The arrival of the Japanese on the international design scene has also made for more excitement and competition, all of which has been a bonus because the Japanese bring a totally different point of view, a different attitude that has opened new fashion avenues.

In a way, things have settled down and are back to normal for the Italians. They have stopped trying to imitate the French and are concentrating on their own and very specific Italian look — sophisticated separates and extravagantly luxurious sportswear backed by the finest fabrics and workmanship in the world. Mesmerized by America, where their names are solidly established, they have built a strong rapport with the American public, which appreciates the casual, direct approach, the lack of intellectual message in Italian clothes. The Italians have such a love affair with America that one could question whether they are not over-extending themselves to please.

Dedicated as they are, artisans almost, Italian designers are also backed by clever and post-industrialists who are always around to offer financial aid. They discover and push new talents, pay them extravagant salaries — \$500,000 a year is not unusual for top names, more if the collection is anonymous

— and they help in organizing fashion fairs. The prestigious Milano Collezione, with 33 major designers, and Modit, more commercial with 220 exhibitors, are made possible by two giant industrial groups, respectively involved in ready-to-wear and knitwear — the "Associazione degli Industriali dell'Abbigliamento" and the "Associazione degli Industriali della Maglieria." They advance the funds — about \$400,000 — to put the fairs together, then get the money back from the various exhibitors.

The Italians' appreciation for promotion is famous. With easily one fashion fair a month, the idea of Italy as a center of design is a recurrent theme. Beppe Modenese, also known as Italian fashion's "premier," is responsible for Modit and Milano Collezione as well as the fabric fairs — Ideacom for silk, Ideabile for wool, Inconfort for home furnishing fabrics and Mipel, the leather fair.

Other exhibitions in Milan include: Ante Prima or "fashion previews," Milanoverdemonia, the ready-to-wear shows and Milano-sposa for bridal merchandise.

In Florence, the Piazza Pitti, houses two other major exhibitions, the Pitti Bimbo for children and Pitti Uomo for men. The men's fair, considered the most important in the world, includes such designer names as Zegna and Cerrutti. Every year, in fashion-conscious Italy, there is even a fair devoted to uniforms and work clothes.

Some question the excessive time and money the Italians spend on advertising and promotion. Karl Lagerfeld, for one, who designs both in Italy and France, feels the Italians are due for a new image. "I adore Milano, I love its people," he said, "but I find the Italian designers are in a bit of a rut right now. They must watch out and make an effort. It's not healthy to keep doing the same thing. They should clean up their fashion picture — there's too much piping, too many pockets on pants, leather with silk, layering. The latter has been inspiring the Japanese who now do it better than the Italians. It's time for the Milan designers to take a breather and re-invent a new Milan."

once the golden boy of Milan's ready-to-wear. He may very well bring back that element of strength and excitement that Milan has been losing.

The reason for his absence from the formal collection showings was all his own fault. Seized by classic success blues, he backed out for the last three seasons and barred the press. He has now decided to show on the runway again — a wise move since most experts agree that it is still the best way to display clothes and get maximum exposure and



Armani drapes his coat, Lagerfeld cuts a coat dress for Fendi and Mandelli rounds the edges for Krizia.

Rossellini's Look Is Fashion's Alternative To Abundance of Bland, Blonde Beauties



Isabella Rossellini as the image for Lancôme cosmetics.



Isabella's mother, Ingrid Bergman, photographed in 1948.

By Diana Fong
NEW YORK — Without makeup, her pale, fresh-scrubbed complexion lightly sprinkled with freckles, she hardly looks like the sensual European model whose face has become the image for Lancôme cosmetics. Instead, the close-cropped hair, wide, expressive eyes and gentle smile evoke images of her mother, Ingrid Bergman, as Gary Cooper's tragic love in "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Just as Bergman's natural beauty was a refreshing contrast to the painted faces of Hollywood starlets in the early 1940s, daughter Isabella Rossellini, too, represents a new definition of beauty — the European antithesis of the all-American blondes precursors of Christie Brinkley.

"I was different; the fashion market was ripe for a new look," she said, the lilt in her voice also reminiscent of her mother's. Her dark hair and earthy sensuality, however, come from her Latin roots — her father was Italian film maker, Roberto Rossellini.

She is what Time magazine called "the new face of Europe." She not only has brown hair and hazel eyes, but her face and figure are fuller than other New York models, especially after the recent

birth of her daughter, Elettra. She also started modeling and became an instant success when she was almost 30, at an age when only a handful have reached the heights of superstardom after many years of exposure, while the rest have faded away from media burnout or "old age."

"She is a woman making a statement about women, not a child dressed up in women's clothes," said her friend and manager, Frances Grill, owner of New York's Chick Agency.

In January 1982, Rossellini was unemployed and in New York. She decided to give modeling a whirl. "Frances suggested I try test shots. To me, it was a game," she said. The game turned into a lucrative career. Rossellini's \$2 million, five-year contract with Lancôme has catapulted her to the ranks of the industry's highest paid models.

"Frances and I worked on establishing a strong image from the start," she said.

In 18 months she has been on the covers of more than 20 leading fashion magazines in the United States and Europe — her face though, chameleon-like, is not immediately recognizable as the same woman. On the cover of French Vogue, she appears wild and green-eyed, her lips, a bright red pout; for

the American edition, her eyes are warm brown, and she is a classic beauty exuding wealth and elegance.

"In Europe, I grew up with ideas about social commitment. I am a feminist, many models are, and I'm aware of women being used as sex objects in this business, but we've tried to change sexist attitudes within the industry."

"Sure, there's manipulation involved. We're creating an illusion and selling a dream. Models in photos look better than life — we're not as glamorous as those magazine covers either, but women look more real nowadays, not like the wax faces and figures 20 years ago. Perceptions of beauty have changed — models appear stronger and healthier, so we are pushing a positive image of women."

Top beauty photographer, Francesco Scavullo talks about her in raptures. "Isabella is fabulous to work with, and thoroughly professional. I can always count on capturing something alive within her. She's Italian, she has that Latin fire, yet there's a tranquility and simplicity about her beauty too. She can change moods, like an actress in front of a camera."

"Because of my parents, everyone expected me to be an actress. For 15 years, I couldn't understand

Gianni Versace



Boutiques Paris - 53 Rue Bonaparte Paris - 11 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré

Many Tailors Are Worried About Finding Apprentices

gan as a seamstress and now helps run the business. "It has always been a strange tradition that men are better at making jackets; but our women have always reigned supreme when it comes to sewing trousers," Caraceni said.

Women clients are also on the increase. In a recent world tailors' congress in Rome the final show included almost as many models for women as for men.

Angelo Litrico designs and cuts his suits with a few chosen helpers. But years can pass before an apprentice begins to add profits to the business. More protected now by union laws and, therefore, more costly to their employer, an apprentice earns a basic salary of 1 million lire (about \$625 a month) plus social benefits. "Most of our workers are over 40 and we have virtually no young people to take their place," said Franco Litrico, who is in partnership with his

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Who Will Be Italian Fashion's Next Design 'Star'?

The names that look as if they are going to be big, the ones that are going to set the press and the

Italian Men's Fashion



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LONDON	at Beale and Inman at Fortnum and Mason	OSAKA	at Hankyu
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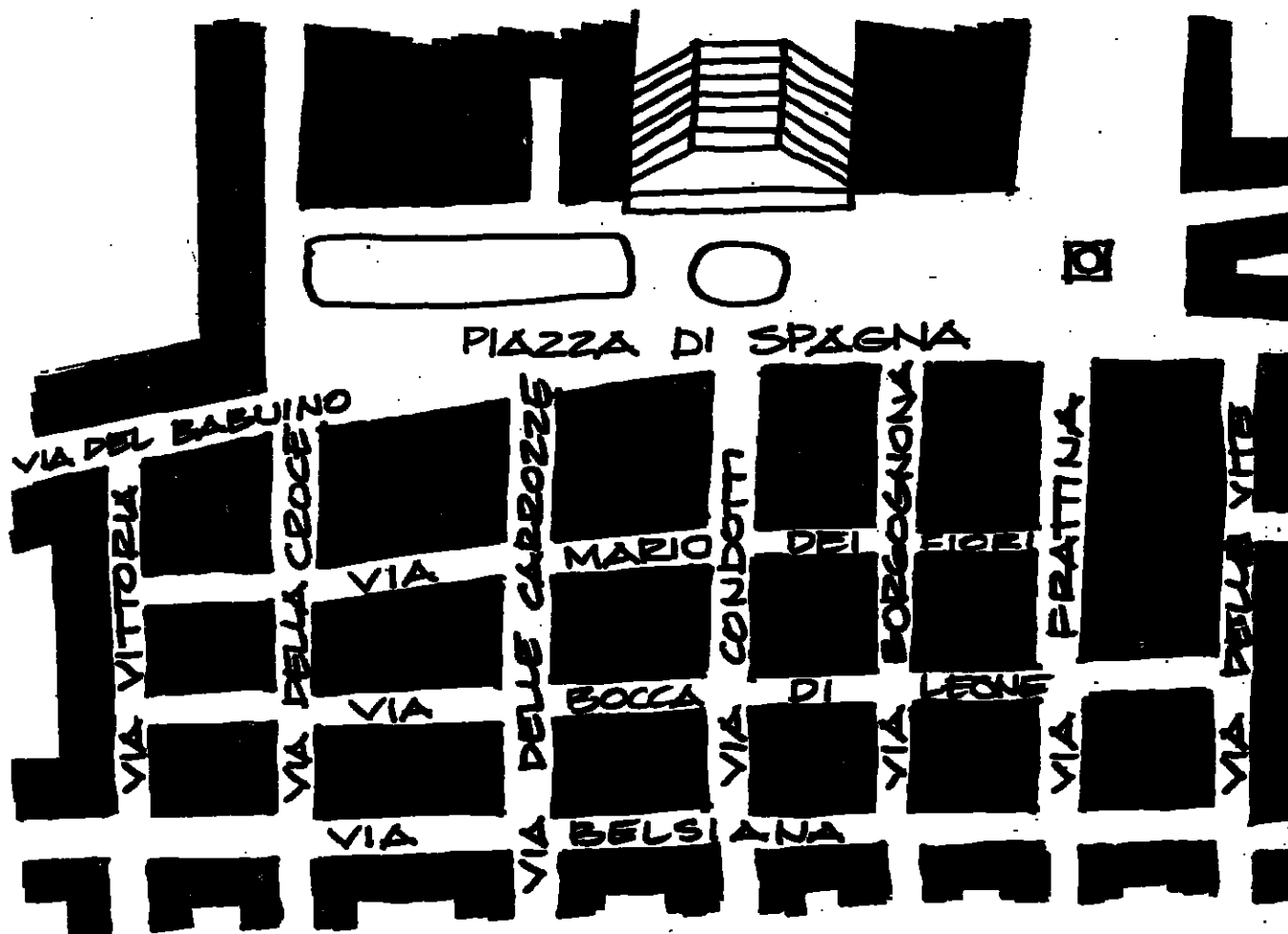
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ITALIAN FASHION

Some of the Best Shopping Can Be Found In 'Hidden' Laboratories and Tiny Ateliers



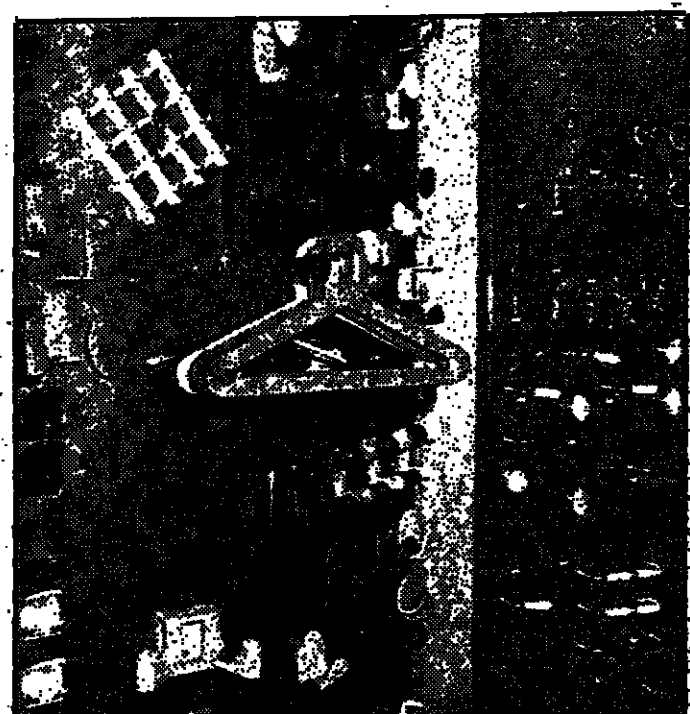
Special designs from Bubble include a soft, chamol skirt.



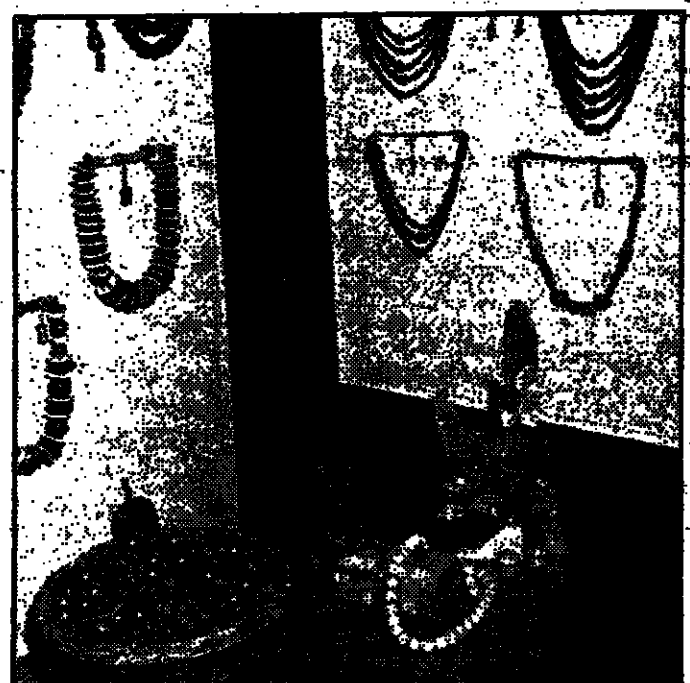
A guide to some of the "secret" shopping areas around the Spanish Steps.



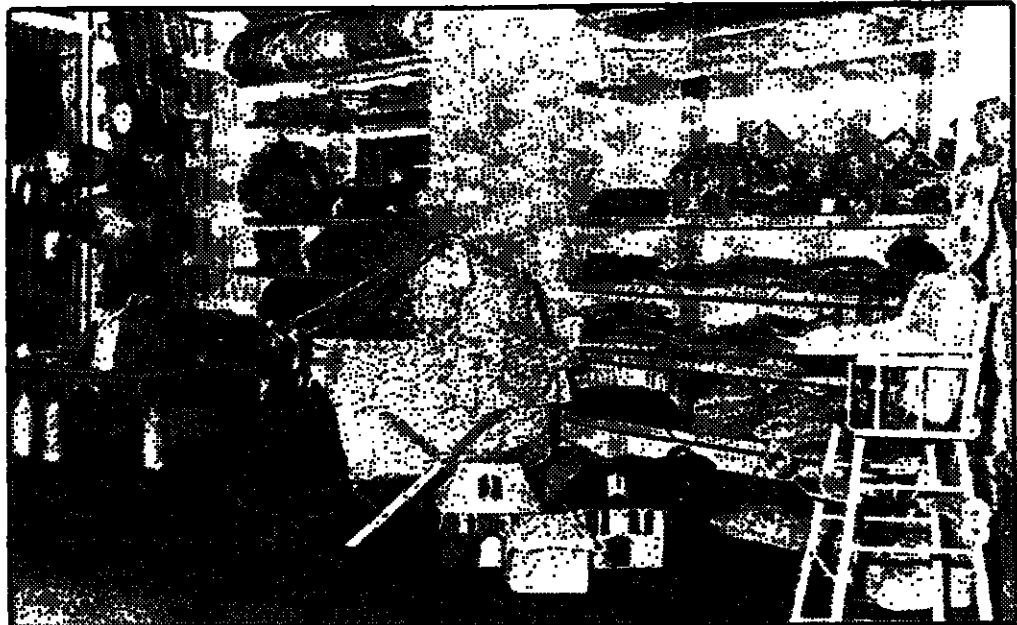
Dolls has irresistible soft toys and fabric collages.



Poignee sells all sorts of hooks, handles and knobs.



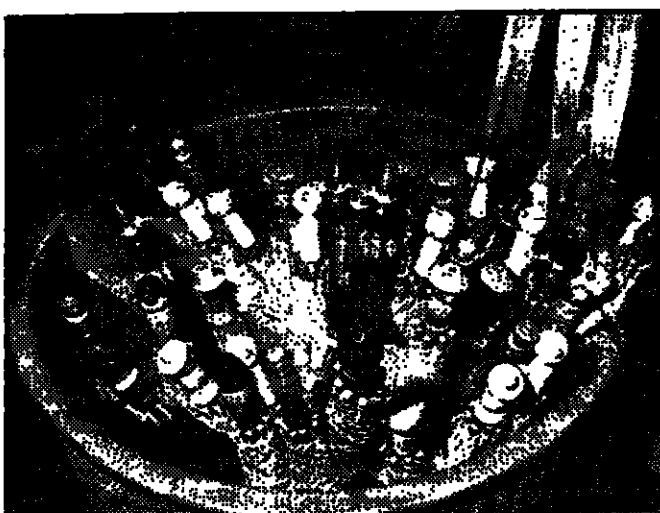
Cose offers intricate original 22-karat gold jewelry.



Naj-Oleari has soft toys and big, bright quilts.



Bottega Della Lungavita stocks everything from herbs to natural beauty products.



Naj-Oleari turns its cotton fabrics into umbrellas.



Leather bags at Di Clemente's: Refurbished or redesigned.

LANCETTI CREAZIONI srl



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Secret Shops and Special Finds Near the Spanish Steps

By Sheila Nardulli

ROME — The Spanish Steps and via Condotti are two of Rome's most famous shopping areas, but hidden behind or above the familiar designer boutiques and popular, inexpensive stores are curious laboratories and relatively unknown specialty shops that make the area the second floor at 89 via del Babuino. This was the first leather laboratory to start producing its own designs on a large scale. Bubble now is recognized for its original designs of suits and jackets, or special order commissions for clients searching for a high fashion look, at an accessible price. Twice a year she shows collections of her even more interesting than it might seem at first glance.

Some of these special places include:

•Enrica Nartini's Bubble on own design. Clients clients include film stars, top models and even the Fendi sisters who come for some of their own personal clothing. Custom work is completed rapidly and, if desired, can be sent abroad.

•Di Clemente's leather shop, around the corner from Bubble and up a flight of stairs at 15 via Vittoria, where handbags can be made to order, repaired or totally reconstructed. Here Di Clemente can do anything with leather, from original designs to repairing briefcases, large bags and to remaking a handbag if the skin (particularly crocodile) is in good condition.

•An amusing boutique called Poignee, or handle, at 10 Via Bocca di Leone, sells handles, knobs and knobs for any use. Brass, plastic and plexiglas are a few of the materials used. All manner of requests are placed each day — from hooks for a wall display, to copies of lost antique handles and knobs. A frequent demand is for door knobs that cannot be opened by a cat or a dog. Smooth round knobs are the solution.

•Dolls, off the main street at via di Porta Princianna 6, specializes in marvelous handmade dolls and stuffed animals. The delightful old women and men dolls with soft wizened faces and the fairy tale characters entranced Ingrid Bergman on her last trip to Rome. James Mason fell in love with the soft knit teddy bears. The dolls are made by Rena Marona whose sister Carla Camp designs a collection of framed fabric collages that are sold in the shop. Antique dolls of all sizes also are available.

•Naj-Oleari, the complete cotton shop, started as a lining supplier, but now has expanded into weaving, designing and printing cotton fabrics in delicate, original designs. The cotton may be purchased by the meter or made up into multicolored umbrellas, soft toys and a variety of other gifts. Shops are in Rome at via di San Giacomo 25, in Milan at via Brera 8 and Florence at via della Vigna Nuova 35.

•Cose, at via della Croce 42, is a studio that offers some of the most original jewelry in Rome. Semi-precious stones, particularly turquoise and jade, amethyst and pink quartz are set in unexpected combinations. Filigree in 22-karat gold from Mauritania is worked to specifications for bracelets and pendants then set with semi-precious and precious stones. Of particular interest is the collection of baroque pearls worked in with stones in intricate, extremely feminine necklaces.

•The final stop for weary shoppers is Bottega Della Lungavita, literally the Long Life Shop, at via Mario de' Fiori 24, off via Condotti. Here the list of natural health foods, teas, herbs, juices and liquors is legion. Natural treatment and beauty products are sold with patient explanations of their uses.

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ITALIAN FASHION

Expansion, Grandsons Are Part of 'New' Gucci

PARIS — The opening in Paris on Sept. 21 of a third and spectacular, marble and mirrored, Gucci store at the corner of the rue du Faubourg St-Honoré and the rue Royale marks an expansion of Gucci in Europe that coincides with a change of orientation as well as a subtle but sure changing of the guard.

The launching was on a grand scale, with a mammoth cocktail party at the new store, followed by dinner at Maxim's, hosted by Roberto and Maurizio Gucci, who took the whole restaurant for the evening.

There were eight Gucci boutiques in Europe. The plans are now to add 14 more in 1983. Two have already been opened in Brussels and Geneva, as well as a third one in Milan last April. Düsseldorf's November will open the German market.

To most people, Gucci is Aldo Gucci, 77, a genial and flamboyant figure, who dominated the scene for almost half a century. Yet the company, founded by his father, Guccio, in 1904 — and after whom the famous GG logo was created — elongated half and half to him and his brother Rodolfo, Rodolfo, born in 1907, was the artist who designed the great unmistakable Gucci classics, such as the handbag with bamboo handle and the loafer with a horse's bit. (The latter, designed in the 1930s, is at New York's Metropolitan Museum.) Aldo, born in 1912, has always been the most visible man in the family, a merchandising and promotion genius as well as the inspired spokesman for the firm. He was largely responsible for Gucci's fame throughout the world with unparalleled success in the United States.

Rodolfo died a month and a half ago, leaving one son, Maurizio. Aldo has three sons, Roberto, Giorgio and Paolo. (Paolo is not on speaking terms with the family since the rift caused by his 1978 foray into a competitive retail venture using his last name; a move that was resented and ultimately thwarted by the Gucci clan.) So it allows that, one day, Maurizio, Gucci's merchandising director, the strong fashion image has been a good thing "because we now have a greater variety of accessories. We can reach a wider, more fashion-



The Guccis, from the left: Giorgio, the late Rodolfo (seated), Maurizio and Roberto.

conscious clientele while keeping our old faithfuls. The slight 1930ish look of the collection Luciano Soprani designed for us has helped sell all kinds of new and related accessories, such as: wide, bi-colored belts and matching shoes and bags." Manselli said they were careful in mixing old and new in Paris. "But in New York, we can move much faster because Americans adore novelty. The French are more conservative."

Talking from his Milan office after a cruise on the Mediterranean, Maurizio Gucci, said: "I think it's time for Gucci to update its image. A lot of newspapers and magazines have talked of a revolution, but that's absolutely wrong. We all recognize the importance of the Gucci tradition — the fantastic job of my father and my uncle — but it's important to recognize that the world is changing and that

Gucci must change with it. You cannot tell somebody: 'You were fantastic — once.' You have to be fantastic all the time."

He said the greatest change so far has been in the bolder ready-to-wear, which introduced the notion of fashion changes in Gucci's somewhat immobile image. "Accessories are very important for Gucci," he said, "and with fashion changing, they will change, too. We've done ready-to-wear for years, but Gucci never had such a strong image."

And how does uncle Aldo (who was unavailable for comment and did not attend the opening of the Paris boutique. "He was tired," a spokesman for the house said.) feel about all this? He stayed in New York where, the preceding week, he hosted a big party. "Oh, the Big Guy," Maurizio said, with a laugh. "I think he's very happy and under-

stands what we are doing. Remember, I'm very close to my uncle. I was his right arm for eight years in America — the only one who could stay with him all this time. He is not an easy man; he is a tough guy but also a genius who taught me a lot. My father was very human and creative. From my uncle I learned the business part. Without him, Gucci would not be what it is."

Although "we agree on almost everything," Maurizio said he and his uncle have "different ways of getting there," which has not hurt the family. At the last board meeting where Aldo was unanimously re-elected president (with Maurizio and Roberto vice presidents), Maurizio presented "a program for the next three years and Aldo agreed in three minutes."

Asked about his position as a prospective majority stockholder, Maurizio said: "This is not important. What is important is the satisfaction of working in the family. It's like a beautiful racehorse which has to race every day."

While he feels that the visibility and charm of Aldo Gucci have been important, he said that "people for too long have associated Gucci with Aldo Gucci. It's normal for the public to know now that there are other people working in the company."

— HELE DORSEY

New and Classic Italian Treasures Are the Source of Special Pleasure

ROME — What do Italians and frequent visitors to Italy find of particular interest to buy?

Claudia Cardinale enjoys looking through Florentine artisan shops around the Uffizi Gallery and the Ponte Vecchio for embroidered lingerie and bedclothes. Carole Bouquet searches in Rome for antique jewelry and Nicole Jamet, another French actress who regularly films in Italy, looks for Murano glass in Venice.

Princess Irene Galitzine, who is busy preparing a fashion show for Saudi Arabia, enjoys her white fox bedcover with various shades of blue polka-dot fur inserts matching the blues of her bedroom. Her furrier in Turin, Rita Tognio, made it for the princess knowing her black toy poodle would look smashing stretched out on top.

The Marchesa Daniela de Caro-



Carol Bouquet.

tremely sophisticated in this type of horiculture."

Valentino travels constantly and has no time for sports; however, he has found a series of small Italian lifting weights of varying poundage which he takes on all his trips.

Brazilian model Princess Osefa

di Massimo admires Capucci and Valentino designs.

And when Glen Robbins, the special effects filmmaker from the United States, searched for an optical solution for the film "Possession," he found the answer in the mind of the Italian director Damiano Damiani. The director designed for the occasion a "floating camera," which rolled along the floor behind the actor, slid up behind him and over his head, thus depicting a reversed image gradually righting itself.

— SHEILA NARDULLI



Claudia Cardinale.

is Villari likes bidding at the "closed box" auctions near the Spanish Steps for the inexpensive sealed boxes marked with generic names of "lampshades, wall-brackets or various objects. Opening them is like Christmas," she said. "You never know if there might be something worthwhile." In the last box, she found maroon damask billiard lampshades with black fringe which, as it turned out, fit perfectly in the new billiard room in her country house.

Susanna Agnelli, a Republican senator, has a magnificent collection of bonsai, or miniature Japanese trees. She recently was given an flex with tiny red flowers. "Italians," she said, "are becoming ex-



The designer, Valentino.

Susanna Agnelli.

Designers Kamali, Lauren Capture Special Market

By Sari Gilbert

MILAN — In the elegant, spacious boutique in the center of Milan's posh shopping district, the remaining pairs of Calvin Klein jeans were piled on corner shelves, another two dozen pairs of corduroy pants hung nearby.

After less than two years, the Calvin Klein boutique on via Sant'Andrea, was out of business. Owner Marcello Rubinacci simply expanded his other store next door into the Klein space and renamed the shop "Rubinacci."

Jorge Gonzalez, Rubinacci's store manager, cited the high dollar exchange rate and consequent "sky-high prices" as a major deterrent to the initial enthusiasm of "the Milanese" for Klein's ready-to-wear.

Except perhaps in casual wear, penetration of the diverse and prestigious Italian market by U.S. competitors is unlikely to become widespread, according to market observers.

On a limited scale, Norma Kamali, the U.S. designer, appears to be gaining acceptance among merchants and buyers interested in comfortable, moderately priced women's clothes with a distinctive and interesting look.

But the most successful U.S. market entry in Italy is that of Ralph Lauren. Lauren's range of menswear, distributed in Italy by dynamic Gianni Tositi, is sold by 80 Italian retailers including such top-name shops as: San Carlo in Turin, Belsiana 19 and Eurosport in Rome and Bardelli in Milan, where another menswear dealer, Tincati, has opened an all Ralph Lauren menswear store in viale Piave.

Lauren's menswear began selling in Italy about 18 months ago, and Mr. Tositi, whose marketing strategy has involved choosing spacious, quality shops willing to commit to complete rather than "item" orders, said that the impact has been beyond expectations.

In fact, this month, he will show Lauren's Roughwear line of moderately priced women's wear for the first time. According to Mr. Tositi, more than 30 retailers have expressed an interest in buying the line. Next on the agenda, if the first phase goes well, is to begin production in Italy — probably in 1985 — of at least part of the line. Not all of it, said Mr. Tositi, precisely because of the importance given to the made in the U.S.A. trademark.

There is general agreement by Italians in the trade that to succeed on a large scale a U.S. designer must be prepared to see part of his or her line manufactured in Italy.

The alternative to Italian production is poor exchange rates, shipping charges and the added factor of high U.S. production costs, all of which can combine to price designer imports out of the market. This seems to be in part what happened with Calvin Klein, whose made in Hong Kong silk blouses sold in the Milan shop for 900,000 lire, then about \$600 — an enormous price even for the wealthy and rich-blooded Milanese, or women.

That is not the complete story with Klein, however. Italian street and casual fashions long ago fell under the U.S. influence, with

jeans, sneakers, running shoes and sweatshirts now the uniform of young people. But to break into the overflying Italian fashion market something else is needed.

Beppe Modanese, the top Italian fashion promoter who is the force behind the smooth coordination of the Milan collections, said that he thinks a massive presence by U.S. designers in the Italian market is neither possible nor in their best interest. Soundings he made a few years ago, after being contacted by Oscar de la Renta and Bill Blass, as well as the mayor's office in New York City, showed that while Italian boutiques would be interested in fashion, they would consider only limited orders, say six or seven items to try to stimulate clients' interest. His advice, he recalled, was that children's wear and casual sportswear were the best bet for American manufacturers looking to export.

"I told them it would be a mistake to concentrate on luxury sportswear," he said, adding that "as ingenious and talented" as top U.S. designers are, several factors, mostly price and style, make sales in Italy difficult.

Mr. Modanese and other fashion experts agreed that there is a portion of the market that is open to the United States, that is "turned on" by novelty. According to Lucia Rafacelli, fashion editor of Italian Vogue, the designers likely to have the most appeal to a fashion-sophisticated Italian market are those which are "amusing, strange and in the vanguard" rather than high-quality.

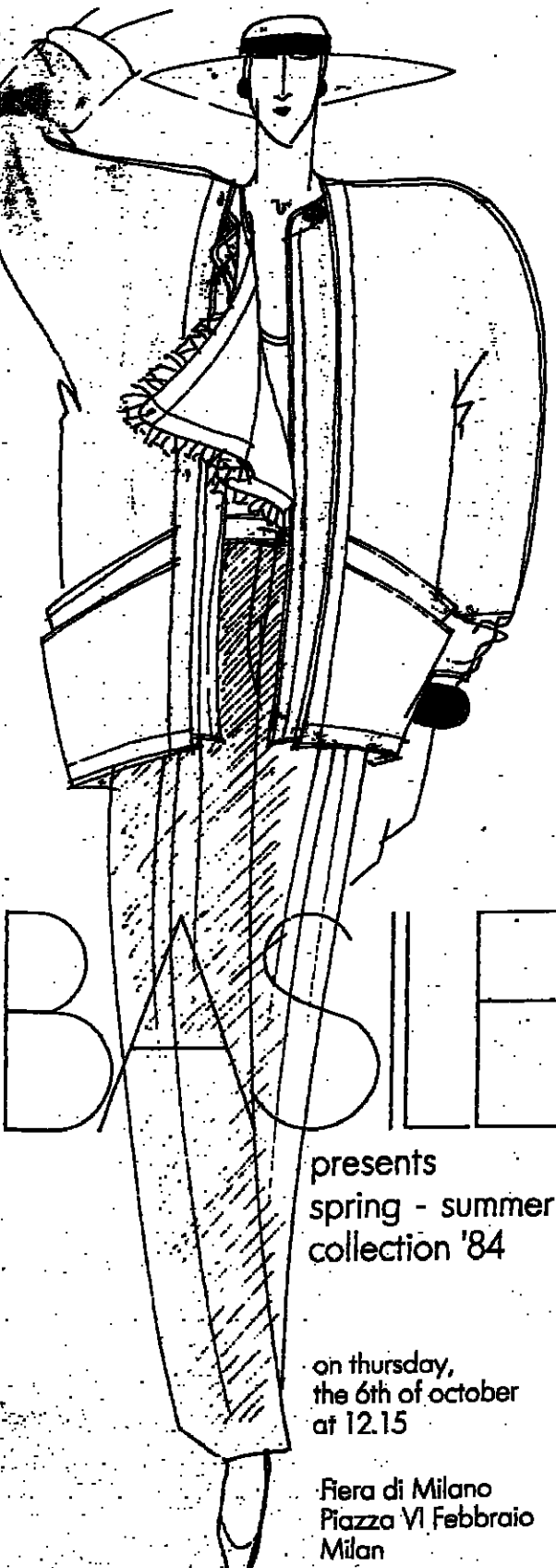
In fact, many fashion insiders said they believed that the Calvin Klein label ran into trouble precisely because, as one Italian fashion writer wrote: "He is the most European of American designers, whereas Italians would be more interested in clothes that have something distinctively American about them." It is for just this reason that many expect Ralph Lauren's Roughwear line is likely to be far more successful.

The same thing holds for Norma Kamali's signature look built around the casual sweatshirt theme. Furthermore, Kamali's clothes were bought in small quantities, by some of Italy's most "in" boutiques like Camomilla on Rome's Piazza di Spagna and Cose on Milan's elegant via Spiga.

Nuccia Fattori, owner of Cose, said that she became interested in Kamali in 1979. She says the designer's brightly colored sweatshirt skirts, pants and outsized tops are selling well in Milan. "Why not?" she asked. "After all they are 'new,' practical and above all accessible in price."



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As an example of the so-called tiered pricing that many banks will use, the American Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles will pay different rates depending on the amount deposited. Thus, on certificates with maturities of 180 to 364 days, its rate will be 10.02 percent on deposits of \$2,500 to \$19,999, 10.12 percent on deposits of \$20,000 to \$49,999 and 10.22 percent on deposits of \$50,000 to \$74,999.

To encourage depositors to select longer-term accounts, many banks will offer \$500 minimum accounts on certificates with terms of more than a year but will insist on minimums of \$1,000 to \$2,500 on shorter certificates. Other banks are featuring "pick your term" certificates — allowing customers to acquire certificates for any desired period from 32 days to 10 years.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the H_2O_2 solution on the amount of the released H_2O from the H_2O_2 -loaded hydrogel. The amount of the released H_2O was measured by the weight difference of the hydrogel before and after the release. The concentration of the H_2O_2 solution was 0, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, and 10 wt. %.

SPORTS

's Rookie No-Hits White Sox

United Press International
AKLAND, California—Mike Warren became the first rookie in the American League to go hitless in a game on Sunday, as he pitched a no-hitter against the Oakland Athletics at the Oakland Coliseum.

Warren, 22, struck out seven batters and walked three in winning the game 3-0. He pitched 7 1/2 innings, allowing no runs, hits or errors.

Warren's no-hitter was the first by a White Sox pitcher since 1969, when Nereo Martinez pitched a no-hitter for the team.

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Mike Warren, cutting loose against Chicago Thursday night.

Redskins Bracing for Raiders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON—Washington Redskins Coach Joe Gibbs calls his team's National Football League game here Sunday with the Los Angeles Raiders "the heavy-weight championship of the world."

Los Angeles has won 13 of its last 15 games, including four of the last five. The Redskins have won 10 of their last 12.

"The Raiders are a big physical team and they're a physical team up front," says Gibbs. But the Redskins' defense has made a similar reputation for itself in blocking for fullback John Riggins.

Last Sunday, the Raiders scored seven touchdowns in a 27-10 Los Angeles victory. The Raiders are the only NFL club the Redskins have never defeated.

The two clubs have met three times with the Raiders winning 34-20 in 1970, 26-23 in 1975 and 24-21 in 1980.

Raider quarterback Plunkett is sixth among American Conference passers while his Redskins counterpart, Joe Theismann, is fourth in the National Football League with 57 of 96 passes for 703 yards and four touchdowns while throwing 10 interceptions. Theismann is 64-for-107 for 782 yards, eight touchdowns and three interceptions.

Both teams rely heavily on the ground game. Marcus Allen has run for 293 yards while Riggins, carrying on 105 of the Redskins' 145 rushing plays, has gained 355 yards. (Las Vegas odds makers have made the Redskins 2-point favorites.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Baltimore (2-2) at Cincinnati (1-3)—With a 22-19 victory over Chicago last week, Baltimore beat a team other than New England for the first time in three years. Cincinnati won its first game, 23-17, over Tampa Bay, but scored only two offensive touchdowns and generated only 267 yards of offense. The return of fullback Pete Johnson and defensive end Ross Browner, who had been suspended for drug-related activities, should help the home side. (Bengals by 6 points.)

Houston (0-4) at Pittsburgh (2-2)—Houston's defense is ranked last in the league and doesn't figure to improve against Pittsburgh. Not only are the Steelers coming off a rather surprising loss to New England, but they thumped the Oilers two weeks ago, 40-28. (Steelers by 11.)

Seattle (2-2) at Cleveland (3-1)—Despite its even record, Seattle has played erratically. In losing to Washington last week by 27-17, the Seahawks gave up too many long passes, including scoring bombs of 64 and 47 yards. They may be in for more of the same against quarterback Brian Sipe & Co. (Browns by 3½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Dallas (4-0) at Minnesota (3-1)—In his first start in place of the injured Tommy Kramer, Steve Dils threw well enough (18 of 31 for 147 yards and a touchdown) in last week's victory over Detroit, but Minnesota had only 181 yards on offense. (Cowboys by 4.)

Detroit (1-3) at L.A. Rams (2-2)—After a 2-0 start, the Rams lost their next two games by 27-34 and 27-10.

NFL PREVIEW
San Francisco (3-1) at New Orleans (2-2)—Miami got past Kansas City last week despite losing five fumbles and suffering two interceptions. In the process, it became the first team this year to hold an opponent below 100 yards rushing (the Chiefs had 63) and passing (84). (Dolphins by 3½.)

St. Louis (1-3) at Kansas City (1-3)—Last Sunday, the Cardinals won their first game of the season, although not spectacularly, on two touchdowns passes from Jim Hart and a defense that held Philadelphia to 258 yards. The Chiefs made only eight first downs against Miami, and Bill Kenney was intercepted four times and sacked four times. (Chiefs by 2½.)

San Francisco (3-1) at New England (2-2)—San Francisco's defense was fourth-quarter solid last week in a victory over Atlanta. New England's defense is hurting after its upset of Pittsburgh. Linebacker Steve Nelson (a broken thumb) may be out two months; injured to lesser degrees were linebacker Antonio Tippett and Marshall Harris and safety Rick Sanford. (49ers by 3.)

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	First Game
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 0	1-0
San Diego 4, Cincinnati 3	4-3
St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 0	1-0
Montreal 1, New York 0	1-0
Philadelphia 1, Houston 0	1-0
San Francisco 1, Milwaukee 0	1-0
Atlanta 1, Chicago 0	1-0
Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 0	1-0
San Diego 1, Cincinnati 0	1-0
St. Louis 1, Pittsburgh 0	1-0
Montreal 1, New York 0	1-0
Philadelphia 1, Houston 0	1-0
San Francisco 1, Milwaukee 0	1-0
Atlanta 1, Chicago 0	1-0

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	8	0	.000	0
San Diego	4	3	.571	4
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	5
St. Louis	1	3	.250	7
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500	6
New York	0	3	.000	8
Montreal	1	3	.250	7
Philadelphia	1	3	.250	7
Houston	0	4	.000	9
San Francisco	1	4	.200	8
Milwaukee	0	4	.000	9
Atlanta	1	4	.200	8
Chicago	0	4	.000	9

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Orlando	11	0	1.000	0
San Diego	4	3	.571	4
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	5
St. Louis	1	3	.250	7
Pittsburgh	2	2	.500	6
New York	0	3	.000	8
Montreal	1	3	.250	7
Philadelphia	1	3	.250	7
Houston	0	4	.000	9
San Francisco	1	4	.200	8
Milwaukee	0	4	.000	9
Atlanta	1	4	.200	8
Chicago	0	4	.000	9

Orlando (11-0) scattered 10 hits in wilson the distance against the Eastern Division champions, Mike Flanagan (12-4) took the loss. The Orioles have dropped three straight since clinching the pennant Sunday.

Indians 4, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas had three hits, including a two-run home run, and Rick Sutcliffe (17-11) pitched his 10th complete game of the year despite giving up 14 hits as Cleveland defeated the Brewers, 4-2. Starter and loser Tom Candiotti (4-4) allowed nine hits and three runs in 6½ innings.

Mariners 5, Royals 4

In Seattle, Ken Phelps, who went 3-for-4, hit a leadoff homer to spark a four-run seventh that led Mariners past Kansas City, 5-4. It was Phelps's sixth home run of the year and second in two nights.

Padres 7, Dodgers 1

Padres 4, Dodgers 1

In the National League: In San Diego, Andy Hawkins pitched a

France, Australia Split Openers of Davis Cup Semi

United Press International
STOCKHOLM—French Open champion Yannick Noah scored a tight-set victory over Pat Cash Friday, but Australian John Zandvoort evened the best-of-five Davis Cup semifinal with France's Henri Leconte. Noah won 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, while Zandvoort won 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Noah's doubles, with Noah and Leconte, took on Mark Edmondson and Paul Macnamore, who played a tight set with the reverse singles on Sunday. The winner will play the other Argentina or Sweden in the final.

Stockholm, Mats Wilander defeated Guillermo to give Sweden a lead. Wilander, the world's ranked player, needed 2 hours 10 minutes to down Vilas, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Wilander dominated the match, serving hard and aggressive, although he lapsed temporarily at that point, but the Swede won the match in straight sets.



John Fitzgerald in Davis Cup action Friday in Sydney against Frenchman Henri Leconte.

match since playing against Chile last July. Fitzgerald is unbeaten in three career Davis Cup matches.

Australian captain Neale Fraser said the fact that the Frenchmen had to play Saturday's doubles while Cash and Fitzgerald could rest might affect the outcome.

"Those guys might be on the court for three or four hours, and that could take the sting out of them," Fraser said.

In Eastbourne, England, John Lloyd and Buster Mottram gave Britain a 2-0 lead over Chile in a consolation relegation playoff. The winner will have a berth among the world's top 16 nations.

Lloyd defeated Jaime Fillo, 6-1, 7-5, 6-8, 6-4, and Mottram followed with a 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 victory over Ricardo Acuna.

Mottram, who has played only one tournament since Wimbledon and who recently announced his retirement from the grand prix circuit, was sharp and confident against an opponent who this season reached the third round of both Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

In Dublin, John McEnroe defeated Stefan Smeyers, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, giving the United States a 1-0 lead over the Republic of Ireland in their competition.

Both teams have been eliminated from this year's cup and are playing for a place in the world group. The loser will drop to the regional competition next season.

Trailing in the second set, 1-2, and behind 15-30 on his service, McEnroe changed his racket and won 19 of the next 21 points to take

6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5. In Freiburg, West Germany, Heinz Günthardt defeated Michael Westphal, 6-4, 6-2, 6-8, 2-6, 6-2, giving Switzerland a 1-0 European Group A advantage.

And in Tokyo, India went 2-up over Japan in the Eastern Zone. Ramesh Krishnan defeated Suhyoshi Fukui, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 4-6, 6-0, and Vijay Amritraj swept Hiroshi Shirato, 6-2, 8-6, 6-3.

Transition

BASKETBALL
INDIANA—Signed Jerry Skelton, a guard, to a multiyear contract. Added Kevin McKeown, guard, to the roster. Roy McMillan and Tyrone Curtis, guards, and Dave Alister, forward.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Larry Drew, guard, to a five-year contract.

NEW YORK—Signed forward-center Charles Jones and Andre Seday.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
DETROIT—Signed Ken Jenkins, tight end, to a multiyear contract. Added Kevin McKeown, guard, to the roster. Roy McMillan and Tyrone Curtis, guards, and Dave Alister, forward.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Ed Reynolds and John Gillen, linebackers, and Dave Brown, defensive end. Cut Tom Fick, quarterback, and Larry Green, running back. Placed Steve and Brian Brown, linebackers, and Luther Hassel, center, on injured reserve.

PHILADELPHIA—Reactivated Don Pastorek, quarterback. Signed Tom Skowron, punter. Demoted Dave Vought and defensive back. Reassigned Don Pastorek, quarterback, and Steve Brown, running back, to injured reserve.

ST. LOUIS—Released Jim Elfrink, defensive back. Signed Sandy Laibson, cornerback.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
BIRMINGHAM—Signed Leon Parris, running back.

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COLOGNE - BONN - DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE. 0221/24601.
KARLSRUH - ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0611/681602.
FRANKFURT - VIP ESCORT & Travel Service. Tel: 0611/597272.
VIENNA - P2 Escort Service. Tel: 42 83
VIENNA - ETORE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 56 78 35.
MUNICH - FLORIAN ESCORT SERVICE. 305-945-3620 or 305-025-1722.
NEW YORK - RENE'S V.I.P. Escort Service. Tel: 212-381-1948.
MONTREAL - CANADA. Clair Escort & Guide Service. 514-748-6535.
NEW YORK - USA & GABRIELLE Escort Service. 212-223-0270.
LONDON - CARIBBEAN Escort Service. Tel: 402 4487.
LONDON - CHARM ESCORT Service. Tel: 244 7671.
ZURICH - VIP ESCORT SERVICE. 057/33 18 76, 11:30am to 11pm & 11:30am to 11:30pm.
DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE DOMINA English Escort Service. 0211 / 383141.

